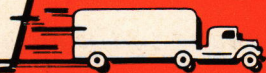


The *International* **Teamster**



NOVEMBER 1950



King
For a Day

.....Proclamation.....



Time out of mind at this turn of the seasons when the hardy oak leaves rustle in the wind and the frost gives a tang to the air and the dusk falls early and the friendly evenings lengthen under the heel of Orion, it has seemed good to our people to join together in praising the Creator and Preserver, who has brought us by a way that we did not know to the end of another year. In observance of this custom,

I appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth of November, as a day of

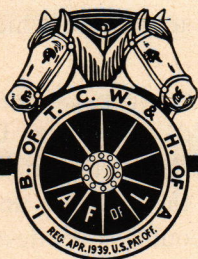
Public Thanksgiving

- ¶ for the blessings that have been our common lot and have placed our beloved State with the favored regions of the earth;
- ¶ for all the creature comforts: the yield of the soil that has fed us and the richer yield from labor of every kind that sustained our lives;
- ¶ and for all those things, as dear as breath to the body, that quicken man's faith in his manhood, that nourish and strengthen his spirit to do the great work still before him;
- ¶ for the brotherly word and act;
- ¶ for honor held above price;
- ¶ for steadfast courage and zeal in the long, long search for truth;
- ¶ for liberty and for justice freely granted by each to his fellow and so freely enjoyed.
- ¶ and for the crowning glory and mercy of peace upon our land—that we may humbly take heart of these blessings as we gather once again with solemn and festive rites to keep our Harvest Home.



This Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut on November 12, 1936.

The International Teamster



DANIEL J. TOBIN • Editor

THOMAS E. FLYNN • Assistant Editor

Vol. 47

NOVEMBER, 1950

No. 11

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Our Hope for Peace

On October 24, the world observed United Nations Day, and the tone of the tributes paid the world organization this year held a little more respect than on similar previous occasions. Main reason for this new degree of respect, of course, is the forthright action of the UN in the Korean crisis.

The bold move by the United States and the other free nations in Korea literally gave the UN a new lease on life. It is logical to assume there were grave fears and doubts in the minds of the leaders who sparked the Korean action. But, their judgment has been acquitted, and the world can be grateful for their courage, which gave the United Nations a new source of strength and people everywhere a new hope for real peace.

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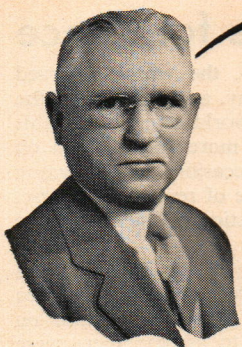
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Timely Remarks

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

United, We Will Grow Stronger

By the time you read this article the general election will be over. We cannot predict the results at this time but we are hoping and praying that the friends of labor will be elected and that the enemies of labor will be defeated. If, however, our enemies should be returned to office, labor must not get discouraged. We will start the battle over again and continue to add to our gains and I am almost certain, from my experience in years of political battling, that in 1952 we will have educated the masses of the people of the nation that the aim of the organized and unorganized workers is just, and its foundation stone is based on freedom of the individual, especially the toiler of the nation and his family who represent 98 per cent of the population of the United States.

No doubt the enemies of labor, if they are successful, even slightly successful, will cheer from one end of the nation to the other, and they will be supported by clever, shrewd, business-thinking editorial writers. They will say that the nation has repudiated labor. We have heard and read this before.

Will Intensify Battle

My prediction is that they may temporarily hold us back. They may reduce our majority in the House and in the Senate, but just as sure as the sun is rising and setting, this will only intensify the determination of the workers to keep on the battle until they clean out from the national legislature and the state legislatures the enemies of labor.

In these days when the world is almost on the verge of revolution, which would lead only to destruction of civilization, the Employers' Associations and the other large business organizations which have carried the fight on in this last campaign against the honest desires of labor, should as sensible, supposedly educated, shrewd business men

and wealthy citizens ask themselves, "What's going to become of business and of us, the money bags, if the monsters now across the water get control of the civilization of the world?" I am referring to the Russian Communistic form of government. The employers, by trying to crush labor, are aiding Communistic objectives, and Stalin is laughing at us, as he should.

As I have stated before, the first classes which would be destroyed, if Communism should come, are those that control wealth and those which are attempting to shackle labor.

There is nothing standing between Communism and full control of the world except the United States. Much as I admire the struggles of the British, they were helpless in the last war until we got into the fight. Hitler could have destroyed London in a few hours, after conquering France, if he had followed up the fight. This is not said against England from a standpoint of underestimating it as a fearless, fighting nation. But it is said for the purpose of refreshing our memories as to the dangers that confront those 40 million people who are very close to us, both in language and in understanding of the rights of the workers. If England falls, it would be only a short step to come over and take Canada, provided the United States remained silent and did not act. There might also be little trouble involved if Stalin and his mob decided to go down into Mexico, which was never extremely friendly with us.

A Greater Monster

If it could be humanly possible to find a greater monster than Hitler, then we have that monster in the Russian leadership. They represent everything that opposes our form of freedom and civilization.

Who are supplying the men and women to engage in the battle now in Korea, which may spread like the tentacles of cancer into other territory? The working men and women of this nation. Who are giving up their loved ones to be slaughtered or ravished with disease, in oriental, practically uncivilized, countries across the water? Ninety-five per cent of them are the sons of the toilers of the United States. What are we fighting for? Well, the real short answer is that we are fighting for the freedoms we enjoy in our country and among those freedoms is the right to free enterprise, the right of honest capitalism to function when it is honest; the right of the workers to run their unions as free men and free institutions without being manacled by injunctions and laws like the Taft-Hartley Act. Fortu-

nately, we cannot disassociate honest enterprise from our form of freedom. That is, we cannot up to this time. But capitalism is enlarging the breach between labor and free enterprise because of its actions and its blindness and prejudiced determination to destroy the freedom of the workers by returning to political office the avowed enemies of working men.

Labor Is Determined

I am not so seriously disturbed over the failure of labor in this last election to defeat all of its enemies. To some extent it may help us because I see that again labor is determined to organize and to bring in the myriad of its friends that are not organized in its campaign to set aside the cruel, crooked powers that be—the enemies of labor—by eventually voting them out of office.

When we started out in 1932 to elect Roosevelt, people thought we were insane, that we could not beat the then President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, because of the great newspapers and the many other powers and large corporations that were behind Hoover. But he was overwhelmingly defeated, and that same condition prevailed for four national presidential elections and, through that period, we put through progressive laws that gave some slight form of justice to the toilers, such as the Wagner Act. Effectiveness of those favorable laws has been diminished in recent years by the representatives of wealth whose powerful lobbyists influence the lawmakers in Congress and state legislatures.

We have made some progress in negotiating our agreements, but that is due to the fact that the intelligent workers have eventually convinced many employers that even for their own safety—that is the safety of the employing class—they should get along without bitterness and battles with the workers in their employment. So it means perhaps another four years of campaigning, educationally campaigning, to open the minds of the masses of the voters of the nation to the dangers that are confronting us within the confines of the United States. This danger is so great, this hunger and thirst for money and power, this desire to crush the toilers, is so great that we are losing sight of the terrible dangers that confront us from across the water, from Russia.

My analysis of the last election is this: While we did not gain as much as we expected to, we carried through a form of education and organization that will, undoubtedly, result in labor's continuing its program of organizing and education, and we will band ourselves closer together. Leaks and short-

comings in our campaign will be eliminated and, in 1952, will come the day of victory. We will clean from this tabernacle of ours, built on a foundation of freedom and justice, the money changers, who must be driven from the Temple as was done in Jerusalem many years ago.

The lobbyists of the large corporations and the railroads must get out of our national capital!

To the workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, I say "Don't be discouraged." I never fought harder in my life than I did after I was set back or partially defeated in something that I was striving for. This is my advice and counsel and appeal to the workers of the nation: Don't lose confidence in your strength and in your unity; don't lose your determination to carry on. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe you will carry on. Neither do I hesitate in predicting that you will win with the right candidates in later years. And, as time goes on, other men in other days will reap the harvest of plenty, overflowing with justice and freedom, and they will bless you for the fight you made and the suffering you endured. Remember this: "No star has ever set that once was seen; we always may be what we might have been."

As they say about the shamrocks in Ireland, the more you crush them the faster they grow—so it is with labor. They may set us back, they may crush us for a while, but we will come back again, stronger and more united. And when we come back, let our enemies beware!

Subject for Thought

In the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Saturday, October 7, 1950, Victor Riesel, a columnist, writes about a committee of labor men who went to see the President relative to the appointment of some one whom they believed to be fair and square in handling the job of wartime economic business, and they made several suggestions. Victor Riesel states as follows:

"Finally, they let it be known that they wanted a public figure, 'an-in-between man,' perhaps one with experience in the past war. But they discovered that the White House was vetoing all those who had been in the public eye during Franklin Roosevelt's era of the alphabet agencies."

I wonder where Vic gets his inside information about the present occupancy of the White House and the friends of Roosevelt. I am sure Victor would not write this unless he knew what he was talking about.

Six Hundred at Seattle Session

WITH a militant plea for all-out effort in organizing every worker coming under Teamster jurisdiction, Executive Vice President Dave Beck opened the Fourteenth Western Conference of Teamsters in Seattle's Olympic Hotel, October 23rd.

Six hundred delegates, representing 300,000 Teamsters in 11 Western states, Western Canada, Alaska and Hawaii, convened for a historic five-day session to perfect organizational plans and formulate a program of progress which is expected to give impetus to the Teamster movement throughout the nation.

The preliminary program at the initial session was presided over by Frank Brewster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Conference and chairman of the Conference's Policy Committee. Brewster reviewed the 13-year history of the Conference, pointing out it was organized under almost overwhelming odds but that opposition was overcome and 10 years later, a charter for the Conference was issued.

"We have more than tripled since then and, with cooperation, even larger gains will be made," he declared. "There is no reason why we shouldn't negotiate on a large scale instead of locally. I know we are going to get the cooperation needed."

Brother Brewster then turned the meeting over to Permanent Chairman Beck, lauding the Conference leader for his outstanding contribution in making the Teamsters' Union the greatest labor organization in the United States.

In a ringing denunciation of Communism, Chairman Beck voiced pride in the fact that the finger of Communism could not be pointed to anyone in the Western Conference. He declared:

"He's just not here. You will never find any officer, board member or any member directing our af-

Delegates Representing 300,000 Teamsters In Eleven States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii On Hand for Fourteenth Western Conference

As this issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER went to press, the Fourteenth Western Conference of Teamsters was well under way in Seattle, Wash. The initial session is covered in this report and a complete report on actions and recommendations of the Conference will be carried in the December TEAMSTER.

fairs who espouses the cause of Communism. If such an individual is ever found, we will not look to the federal government to get rid of him but we will throw him out the door ourselves.

"Our greatest obligation is first to God, second to our country—and both transcend the rights of labor."

Chairman Beck reviewed the Korean crisis, terming it the first chapter in a book which is yet to be completed. "There is no ques-

tion today as important as—what are we going to do about those who would destroy our Constitutional form of government under which we live," he said. "Russia, it seems, cannot live alongside us in peace. We have no objection to the Russian people following any government they desire within the confines of their country. But we ask to have the same privilege.

"Korea would not be important in itself if not behind it were the possible supply lines from Russia and Communist China. However, the great thing which has come out of it is the recognition by 95 per cent or more of the people that we must be prepared to defend ourselves and be prepared to take offensive action if that is necessary to defend ourselves."

Chairman Beck declared that after the lessons of World War II and after the nation was brought to the brink of disaster by the Red hoards of Asia in Korea, came the realization that "we must arm to the teeth if we are going to prevent war. We must be able to meet force with force. If we do not take steps in this direction, there will be no labor movement in America."

Labor's contribution to such a program, he asserted, "is to guard the entrance to our unions. See that no man comes into the union who follows the Communist line. Cooperate with our government—every agency. We must have the Department of Justice, the F. B. I. and the Secret Service to cope with the people who follow Communism. It will be our policy not to tolerate Communism and we will cooperate to drive it out of this country."



Executive Vice President Dave Beck addresses the meeting at Seattle.

In reviewing the nation's economic picture, Chairman Beck said that it had changed within a few weeks. Before Korea, he pointed out, the country was facing unemployment and a buyers' market.

"Banks were checking financial inventories of industry," he said. "Agriculture was being scrutinized because of overproduction. We were starting to enter an era of unemployment. Our own hiring halls found an excessive number of men available. But came Korea and it changed from a buyers' to a sellers' market, and almost a panic developed in buying."

Foresaw Unemployment

During this pre-Korean period, he said labor foresaw unemployment and began signing contracts for two and three-year periods. On the other hand, industry launched a program of greater opposition to raises and long-term contracts—the vision being of supply and demand.

"I do not believe industry, as a whole, is trying to crucify labor," Brother Beck declared. "There may be some short-sighted men whose aim might be in this direction, but if they would be successful they would erect a Frankenstein monster in the form of socialistic industry which would turn on them and crucify themselves. Labor-management cooperation," he said, "is beneficial to both sides in the long run."

Stressing the immediate prospects for a shortage of manpower and the opportunities for organizing in this situation, Chairman Beck continued:

"I recommend and insist that every one of our unions keep both feet on the ground and write contracts with industry which will stand the test of time. We must have long-term planning. Our people must be paid a proper return out of every industry that employs our members. We must maintain an American standard—and this means more than just the cost of living. However, let us not go out to bankrupt industry. We must respect contracts.

"I have always emphasized that



Delegates to Western Conference register at Seattle's Olympic Hotel.

we will not cross picket lines where people are set up as legal lines of labor and approved by us. But we will not recognize them where they are violating contracts. The whole structure of our government would fall if we did not live up to contracts, written or verbal. We owe it to ourselves, the community in which we live and the industries which give us employment. In so doing we will establish in the minds of the public that here is a great organization which will not be subject to coercion."

Chairman Beck was vigorously applauded when he declared he wanted the public and industry to know that labor recognizes it is entering an era of opportunity. "We have the advantage and we are going to take it. It is an era of marvelous opportunity to organize—due to the factor of supply and demand. But we will not get drunk with power. Power is a wonderful thing when properly administered. It must be used with a recognition of the rights of others—intelligently and honestly. Your word must be good as gold and your signature a guarantee of performance."

Chairman Beck commended the 11 Western states comprising the Conference, pointing out that while

the area contained only 7 to 10 per cent of the population, it comprised 26 per cent of the International membership, "but still we have not in any sense reached our objective." He expressed confidence that similar organizational advances soon would spread throughout the United States.

Barriers Boomerang

With reference to oppressive anti-labor laws, he declared industry should recognize that such artificial barriers tend to boomerang and would lead to destruction of free enterprise. He added:

"We are an economic organization. I have been opposed to drift away from economic action into political action because political action will lead to socialism. But if industry does erect legal barriers such as the Taft-Hartley Act, it will drive labor into political action to remove those obstacles. You cannot build a political machine overnight. We did not build our economic strength overnight. Slowly but surely we will perfect our political action and correct the abuses to labor."

Chairman Beck concluded with a resounding plea for a stepped-up organizing program, stating:

"Study your industry. Organize

President Tobin's Message To the Western Conference

Indianapolis 4, Ind., October 11, 1950.

Mr. DAVE BECK, Executive Vice President,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
552 Denny Way,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Greetings and heartfelt good wishes to the Western Conference of Teamsters. Will you kindly convey to the Western Conference and those attending said Conference, my sincere best wishes and my hope and prayer that in these dangerous days when the whole world is practically on fire and when the labor movement does not, in any way, know where it is going from here, I repeat, will you give them my sincere and heartfelt greetings.

In the recent years in which our labor movement has been somewhat strangled by the Taft-Hartley Law and by the Hobbs Bill, which applies to the entire United States, we have reason to be proud of the fact that we have not only held our own against all our enemies but we have made considerable progress.

There are few organizations of labor in the United States that can claim, justly claim, any greater success for its membership as a whole than the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. Yes, I know we have our enemies, not only in the political life of the nation but in other fields of life. This has always been the case. In all the centuries any institution that attempted to make progress or that did make progress in behalf of the masses of the toilers of their day, they were hated, maligned and persecuted by the money bags then as they are now.

Political corruption was greater in the years past, but there is still political corruption and political manipulations carried on in many instances throughout our country, especially in the seat of government through high-paid lobbyists and professional fixers employed by corporations, whose only thought is to increase profits, even at the expense of jeopardizing the freedom of our beloved country.

Educational institutions and employers' associations have rendered very little help to the great multitudes of struggling men, women and children who are fighting for only part of the justice to which they are entitled.

Personally, I have never depended much on those whose only object in life is profits or on institutions that are supported by the profits obtained by corporations and individuals who have accumulated those enormous profits as a result of their unfair attitude in crushing the voices of the toilers and in cheating them—yes, I might say robbing them of their just rewards as the price of their labor.

As I stated above, the Teamsters Union has made progress. We are not discouraged, we are going onward and onward and we will meet our enemies face to face, man to man, fighting with our faces set towards the rising sun, and I know that Right, which nearly always in history conquered Might, will eventually be successful because there is justice and the law of averages which has a tendency to balance the wheels of civilization, and in this struggle for justice and freedom we cannot and will not stand for defeat. I am somewhat relying on your deliberations and the expressions coming from your Conference to the end that we will not hang separately. If we have to hang we will fight, struggle, agree and disagree and if we are compelled to hang we shall hang together.

Unity within our organization and the selection of men in the field who have brains, courage and understanding has been substantially responsible for the great progress we have made in recent years.

My final word to you now in your Conference, you the men that must carry on in your respective positions, is to stand together, fight together, and I promise you we shall win together.

God speed you on your progressive, humanitarian, constructive work for the membership of our Brotherhood throughout the nation in which you are now engaged.

Although not with you personally, I will be with you in my recollections and I might even say in dreams, wishing and praying for your success and asking that Unseen Power which governs the actions of all of us that some day He will give me the opportunity, perhaps next year, of being with you personally.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

(s) DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

as you have never organized before. Do it fairly and honorably. And above everything else, live up to your contracts. Out of this will come decent wages, hours and working conditions."

A message from International President Daniel J. Tobin to the Conference was warmly applauded by the delegates. (The message will be found in an adjacent column.)

In attendance during the conference was International Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, who was feted with a dinner on the night of October 23 by Joint Council No. 28, which comprises the 45 locals in the state of Washington. The International leader, who was praised by Chairman Beck as "one of the finest men who ever came into our union," was slated to speak later.

Other speakers to be heard: David Kaplan, the International's Economist; Dr. William S. Hopkins, Director of the Institute of Labor Economics at the University of Washington; and Professor Joseph Kane of Seattle University. These speakers were to address a special night session under auspices of the Statistical Division.

Organizing Caucuses

Major portion of the Conference session was to be devoted to business, with organizational procedures to be perfected in caucuses by the various Trade Divisions, including Cannery, Laundry, Public Relations, Beverage, Automotive, Statistical, Dairy, Legal, Log Hauling, Chauffeurs, Bakery, Building and Construction, General Hauling and

Over-the-Road, and Miscellaneous. The Policy Committee was to sit in session daily to draft general recommendations for the Conference.

Members of the Policy Committee were Chairman Brewster, Dave Beck, Sam DeMoss and B. I. Bowen, Washington; Phil Brady, Jack Schlacht and Don Stansell, Oregon; Einar Mohn, William Ahern, Walter Bass, Ted White and Joe Diviny, California Bay Area; William Conboy and Albert Marty, California Valley Area; Jack Annand, H. L. Woxberg, Paul Jones, Mark Whiting and Frank Matula, Jr., California Southern Area; Paul Blinco and Fullmer Latter, Rocky Mountain Area; Gordon Lindsay, William Franklin, George Mock and Lew Harkins, Trade Division, and Birt Showler, British Columbia.



Frank Brewster, Western Conference secretary-treasurer (at microphone), opens the conference. Others at speaker's table are, from left to right, Phil Brady, president, Joint Council No. 25, Portland, Oreg.; Joseph J. Diviny, treasurer, Joint Council No. 7, San Francisco Bay area; Paul Jones, business representative, Joint Council No. 42, Los Angeles; Sam S. DeMoss, recording secretary, Western Conference; John F. English, International Secretary-Treasurer, and Executive Vice President Dave Beck.

Mobilization Plans Take Shape

THE pattern of industrial mobilization in the period of crisis rearmament is emerging with the designation of defense agencies and the appointment of personnel to direct those organizations.

Problems of industrial and military production, transportation, price and wage stabilization and related steps in the partial mobilization in which the country is engaged are based on the mandate from Congress in the Defense Production Act of 1950. This law, covering all phases of mobilization, is the blueprint for the Government's plan for national defense on the home front.

Congress spelled out the problem of mobilization as it felt the program should be administered. And the administration will be somewhat different from that under World War II situation. Congress placed great responsibility in the President for setting up the necessary defense machinery. Mr. Truman in carrying out the congressional order has been in the past few weeks building the mobilization machine and designating the men to run it.

Few New Agencies

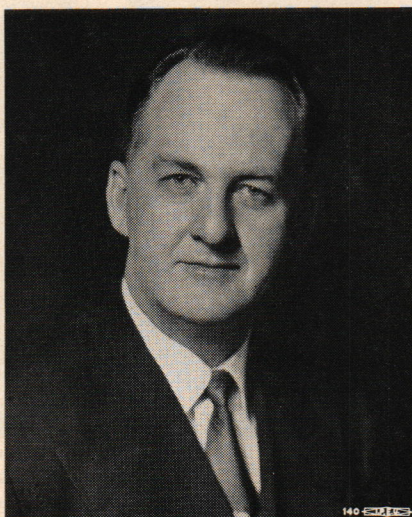
Of chief difference today from that of World War II is the fact that most of the mechanism or procedures of mobilization are being handled by regular old-line Government agencies. Few new or emergency agencies will be established and those to be set up are being made parts or divisions of presently constituted Government departments.

The machinery of mobilization consists of a number of agencies which will carry out basic functions of defense. At the top of the list is the National Security Resources Board with W. Stuart Symington as chairman. He will be the coordi-

nator of the entire mobilization program. His job is to reconcile differences which may arise among the several defense agency heads. Symington had experience in labor-management work in World War II and is an experienced manufacturer. Before becoming NSRB head he was Secretary of the Department for Air.

Attracting primary attention now is the production responsibility which has been placed in an agency known as the National Production Authority. This set-up is part of the Department of Commerce. The NPA has authority to allocate strategic materials, establish priorities and in general to see that our production machine is supplying military needs efficiently.

Since production cannot be controlled without attention to stabilization, Congress felt that prices and wages should be tied together in any regulatory or control program. To direct this phase of the work the President has named Alan Valentine as Economic Stabilization Administrator. He was formerly president



James K. Knudson

Big Question Mark in Our National Defense Program Is Manpower; Transportation Field Awaits Clarification of Policies on Industry

of the University of Rochester and had served as an industrial corporation director for some years. Most recently he has served with the Economic Administration in the Netherlands.

There are two main divisions under this program: prices and wages. The price control set-up has not been developed and no director of price control had been named at the time this article was in preparation. The wage board head, however, had been appointed. Cyrus Ching, long time director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was appointed.

Manpower a Problem

Of major importance in the defense program will be manpower. In World War II the nation had the War Manpower Commission. The general responsibilities in this field have been allocated to Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin. He has in his department a number of people who were with the War Manpower Commission and are familiar with the basic problems.

To discharge the functions formerly handled by the Office of Defense Transportation, the President designated Commissioner James K. Knudson of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Knudson has established within the ICC the Defense Transport Administration. Motor transport as well as other forms of transportation in the defense program will come under his supervision.

Power, fuels and minerals supervision insofar as mobilization are concerned are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior,

Oscar L. Chapman. There has been set up a Minerals and Fuel Administration in Interior. Thus far a special petroleum agency has been set up and additional companion agencies may be established for power, fuels and other minerals. This program is still in the making as are most of the other mobilization agencies.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan will be responsible for food, fertilizer and farm implement problems. Food production and distribution will be part of Agriculture functions. He will work with NPA and other agencies on proper use of fertilizer supply and of farm implements.

Procurement for Government agencies, aside from the military, is vested in the General Services Administrator, Jess Larson. To make the process of civilian procurement orderly and efficient under the mobilization program, Larson has been given purchasing responsibility and his job is likely to grow in importance over the next year.

The mobilization program is likely to increase in size insofar as administration goes, but the agencies already designated by the President are likely to be the chief ones in which responsibility for doing an emergency production job is concerned.

Teamster Interests

As far as Teamsters are concerned the two chief problems which directly affect the membership are transport and manpower. The picture in transportation has not been fully clarified. The staff of the new Defense Transport Administration was still being selected when this issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* was ready for publication. Commissioner Knudson is ex-officio administrator of DTA.

In describing the functions of the agency, the DTA official statement said: "The new agency will administer and perform the priority allocation and other functions vested in the commissioner under the execu-

tive order with respect to domestic transportation, storage, and port facilities, or the use thereof, excluding air transport, pipe lines, coastwise, intercoastal and overseas shipping."

Knudson in commenting on the new set-up said: "It will be my purpose in meeting problems arising in the areas of my responsibility to utilize the powers, facilities, and services of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Service and other agencies of the Commission as may be available. The work of the Defense Transport Administration will be complementary to that of the Commission and will eliminate the necessity for duplication of effort.

"Aside from certain problems that now exist, particularly in the freight car supply and manpower fields, it would appear that our primary efforts in the immediate future will have to be addressed to devising measures and programs to meet the impact of the traffic burden that the defense production program will impose upon the domestic facilities under my jurisdiction."

He added that he felt certain that proper planning and use of the means and facilities would assure adequate transportation for both defense production and essential civilian economy.

Peak in '51

Claiming major attention in the Government in the early stage of mobilization is manpower. Government and employment experts have been busy looking into manpower needs in an effort to plan for the big production push which will reach a peak sometime in 1951 when the \$17 billion emergency military appropriation is felt most.

Government experts see a maximum potential of between 65,000,000 and 66,000,000 workers. Faced with heavy military and booming civilian requirements the manpower officials will have to devise every practical means to enlist the help of all persons who can man the arsenal of defense. The difference in the

present production period from that of 10 years ago adds to the problem. Ten years ago the country had a substantial pool of unemployed. Today the number of jobless is low and going lower. There is little available unemployed to draw from for defense.

Already evidence has come to public attention of the effects of the manpower pinch. Aircraft companies are looking to the East and Middle West for skilled hands and former war workers who have gone back to the farm are making the return trip to the city factories once again. The trek from the farm is posing a real problem for the Secretary of Agriculture and his advisers, for the high purchasing power of the country plus domestic and foreign aid requirements will mean that we need high production from American farms. The Department of Agriculture is setting its production sights for 1951 high and will need a large pool of manpower.

Piracy Appears

Piracy on the part of manufacturers is showing itself in cases where manufacturers with actual or promised war contracts find themselves in manpower difficulties.

The Department of Labor has already set the machinery in motion to lend its effort to the manpower problem. The Secretary of Labor has already had conferences with state unemployment service representatives.

Three committees have been named to work on manpower problems: the inter-Departmental Committee on Defense Manpower; the Management-Labor Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower, and the Women's Advisory Committee on Defense Manpower.

Efforts will be made, according to plans of the Department of Labor, to increase the pool of manpower from which defense industries can draw workers.

The big push for manpower will soon be on as the basis for successful industrial mobilization.

EDITORIALS

A Great Soldier Returns

The selection of General George C. Marshall as Secretary of Defense marks the return to public office of a great citizen and a great soldier.

There is an understandable objection in this country to having a military man heading up the defense agencies which should be run by a civilian. In the case of General Marshall, there were few who raised this objection. The objection is more theoretical than real. All who know the General know that he is a great citizen with a strong sense of democratic government and what it stands for.

We need have no fear of Prussianism or any distortion of its role in the life of the nation as long as General Marshall is at the defense helm.

Danger Ahead

The coming days of winter weather spells danger for Teamsters. The days are shorter, which means fewer hours of daylight for driving. With rain and in northern areas sleet and ice, the highways can be perilous to passenger car and truck driver alike.

The three points of caution which all truck drivers should note are these: maintenance of his vehicle in safe operating order; care in his own driving, and the other fellow.

Teamsters have a reputation for being well trained and safety-conscious drivers. But safe drivers depend on good equipment maintained at safe and efficient levels of operating efficiency. Even a safe driver in a well-maintained vehicle is no protection against the careless or incompetent passenger car driver in any kind of weather.

The best advice any Teamster can get in these coming days of uncertain weather is: BE CAREFUL.

Monopoly—Crisis Ahead

President Truman recently warned all Government departments to use care in seeing that monopolists do not harm small business or prove detrimental

to the American competitive system in the emergency arms production period.

The President's warning is timely as we approach a period of extraordinary production. We all remember in previous emergency periods how the excessively large organizations were able to get a major share of the Government contract work. Farming out the business to the big monopolists may be the easiest way of getting an emergency arms program done, but it is by no means certain that it is the best way.

Those in responsible procurement and contract positions of the Government should take time and the trouble required to see that small business gets an even break. The little fellow is not asking for anything but a square deal—and the least his Government can do is to make every effort to see that he gets it.

There are already indications that the monopolists are in control or about to get there in the new program—it is time that business and labor leaders as well as members of Congress call attention to the imperative demand that Government business be handled on a fair and square basis for all concerned.

The advice of the President is sound. We all hope it will be followed.

Manpower—Coming Problem

One of the most critical problems facing the American economy is that of manpower. It is a problem because in our stepped-up preparedness drive the nation will need all the manpower resources it can muster.

We are told by the Government that efforts are being made to reduce unemployment down to the million mark, which would be an all-time low for joblessness. By next July there will be some three million men in the armed services, as compared with half that number now.

The aim of the Government job experts is to lift the level of the total working force to 66 million, which would be a record number of employed persons in this country.

This goal is a steep one, to say the least, and will require a very considerable readjustment in our thinking in many lines. We are definitely in for a heavy program of arms manufacture and foreign aid which will require a huge working force. This all means that we are going to have to draw once again and perhaps even more heavily than ever before on the groups who are not ordinarily in the normal civilian labor force—women (many more of them); retired persons returning to jobs; youth, and many properly placed physically handicapped.

This tremendous job need will require the utmost teamwork on the part of all hands. Labor can be counted on to cooperate with the Government, and we are certain that patriotic management can also. There is a big job for all—and all must pull together.

Learning American Methods

The Teamsters are glad to have been helpful in showing a British labor-management team of freight haulers some of the American methods in cargo handling.

The 16-man team sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration paid a visit to a number of American cities and were able to meet truck and rail freight handlers. In Indianapolis the team was entertained by Teamsters Joint Council No. 69. In addition to Indianapolis the team visited New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

The visit of this team points up anew the great importance attached to transportation in our modern economic society. Transportation is an important and indeed a basic step between producer and consumer, for without an efficient and constantly improving transportation system, we would encounter grave difficulties in our modern and highly complex economy.

We sincerely hope the visiting team of labor-management representatives have profited from their visits with Teamsters and other materials handlers and that their team's report will be useful in helping to improve some of Britain's transport methods.

Better Social Security

One of the constructive accomplishments of the 81st Congress was the passage of amendments improving the present Social Security Act. The House had passed improving amendments several months before the Senate acted, 81-2, to liberalize the system.

The American Federation of Labor can take considerable credit in the liberalizing action, for it was the Federation that has been leading the fight to improve the Social Security system. The amendments as adopted represent progress toward a much better system than we have had. Labor generally, while approving, realizes that we are only getting a good start toward a fair and equitable system. But we are thankful for this much progress as represented by the new amendments.

Child Labor Still Exists

Every once in awhile, when Americans are tempted to think that social progress has taken us far beyond the days of the sweat-shop and its related evils, some jarring facts come to light to make us pause and wonder if we've come as far as we thought we had.


Take the talk made recently in New York City by Leonard W. Mayo, president of the Child Welfare League of America (not a Communist-front organization, by the way). In this, "the wealthiest nation in the world," he said, "thousands of children still work long hours at tasks beyond their strength, while 4,000,000 mothers work outside their homes (3,000,000 of which are substandard), most of them to augment scanty family incomes." Mr. Mayo also reported that in these United States 100,000 children are born out of wedlock each year who never have a chance at family life, and that 6,000,000 children are members of families "disrupted by divorce, death or desertion."

Now those, we submit, are startling figures, and in themselves are sufficient to discredit the numerous people who feel that social legislation has been too broad and sweeping. There is still much work to do. Part of the job is up to religion and sociology. And part of it is up to the unions ("thousands of children still work long hours at tasks beyond their strength.") Organized labor has mitigated the worst evils of child labor, but, as Mayo shows, a job remains on hand.

Labor's fight to do away entirely with child labor has been most successful in the large metropolitan centers. It is in the backward, labor-hating areas that the fight has been least successful. As the organizations of labor continue to take more and more people into their ranks, not the least of the benefits conferred will be the total abolition of child labor.

Motor Transport

Key to Civilian Defense



A horizontal line of small stars runs across the width of the page, positioned below the key and the main title.

Transportation of personnel and equipment of all sorts will be basic to the overall plan of any state's civil defense program. Transportation is to be integrated with the many other facets of civilian defense, instructions and recommendations on the subject issued from Washington indicate.

'Home Front' Important

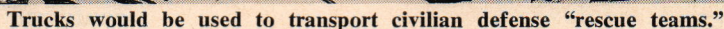
atomic bombs, bacteriological warfare and the gradually geographically shrinking globe make any area of the world vulnerable to practically any other area.

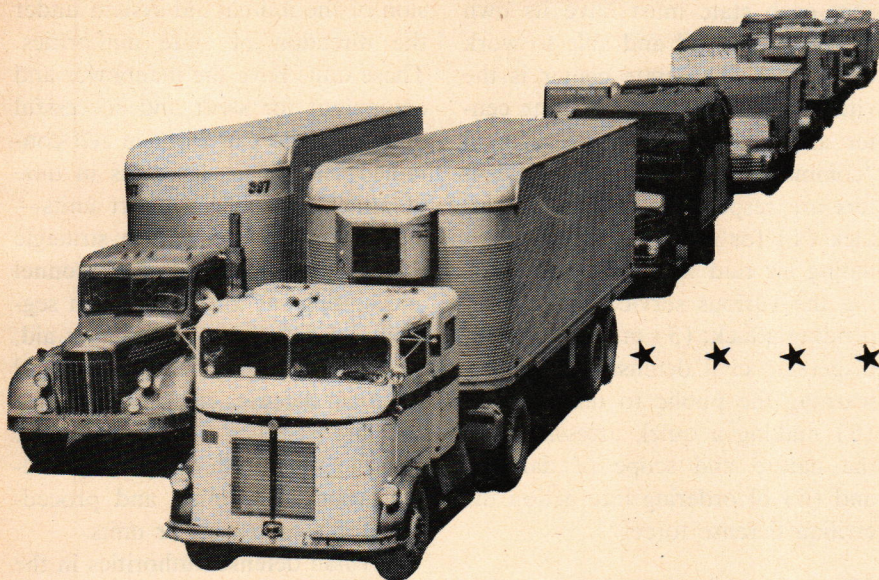
Protect Industry

setup. This additional factor is by no means new, but is of growing importance in the modern warfare of the twentieth century; it is: industrial strength.

The free nations were able to crush Nazi Germany in World War II by bringing to bear a combination of the weight of arms plus the backing of mighty industrial strength. Armed might and industrial might were the twins of triumph in World War II. Modern warring nations know that to gain a victory they must subdue the war-making and the manufacturing and industrial strength of their adversaries.

In the firm belief that industrial targets will be quite as important as military front-line objectives, the nation's leaders are going all out in an effort to enlist understanding and support for a well-gearred and effi-





cient civilian defense program. Geography is being studied and each Governor has a set of potential targets in his state which might conceivably be the subject of attack. While these lists are not public property, it requires only an examination of a map to discover the possible target by an over-the-pole flight or a guided missile effort from a submarine.

The targets? The targets are the vital industrial installations which form the sinews of America's economic and military muscle—such places as Detroit, the auto and arms center; Pittsburgh, Youngstown, East Chicago and Gary, great steel centers; chemical centers like Wilmington, Del., St. Louis, and Montsanto, Tenn.; power installations such as

those in the TVA area, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, or the numerous private utility setups; port cities such as New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, or New Orleans; refinery sections along the Jersey coast or Southern California's arm plants scattered through the country; airplane plants in Baltimore, Seattle and Wichita. These are only a few of the many obvious targets which an enemy might seek to destroy.

Voluntary Program

As long as the world is in a state of unrest and there is no apparent road to a certain peace for an extended period, the nation will be asked to mobilize on a voluntary basis men and materials in a great civilian defense program.

Officials call civilian defense the biggest voluntary and cooperative job the country has ever been asked to tackle. And it must be done on a voluntary and a non-paid basis. The only paid jobs in this setup will be in Washington where the civilian defense authorities as national coordinators are and in the state staff set-ups which will not be large. The main job will be done on a state and community level with citizens of all types manning the bastions of home front defense all for free.

The new civilian defense program, however, will be geared to the new

age—the age of guided missiles and atomic bombs, of high-speed jet planes and remote controlled weapons. This new program is geared for cooperation between critical target areas and the communities that surround them. In this job officials are drawing on World War II and subsequent experience of many nations to make the system effective.

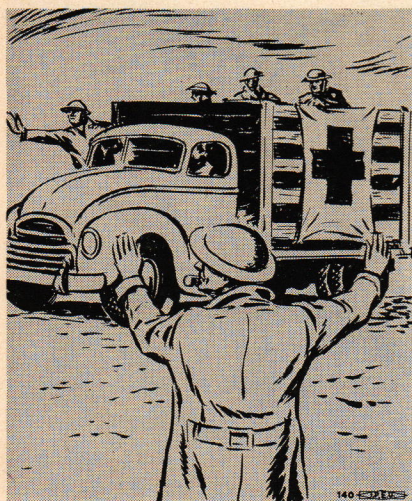
A Local Task

The program as it is now developing is primarily a sum-total of state programs coordinated and integrated into a national pattern. The Federal Government establishes the general pattern, but does not operate the plan itself. Information is prepared and issued, educational material in work and training courses will be provided by the Federal Government. But the main job is being done by the state and its political subdivisions—counties, cities and towns.



Evacuating the wounded

The state, thus, is the key operating unit. It has been called the "field army" of civilian defense and its counties and cities are its "divisions." New state legislation is being enacted and new ordinances are being passed by cities. Already some states have gone forward to an encouraging degree in recognition of the possible peril of a surprise attack. New York State, Washington State, California, Illinois and Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Washington, D. C., are thus far ap-



Hospital crews move by truck



Moving evacuees from key areas

parently among the most active in promoting a program of civilian defense. A model statute has been prepared and this has been passed by a number of states and is pending in others.

Urgent Attitude

A sense of urgency is noticeable in a visit to the Civilian Defense offices in Washington. To point up the need for planning and action, the Office in its "bible" on civilian defense says:

"The civilian defense program in this country must be in constant readiness because for the first time in 136 years an enemy has the power to attack our cities in strong force and for the first time in our history the attack may come suddenly and with little or no warning.

"Granted a few minutes warning, casualties could be reduced by over 50 per cent through proper organization and training through civil defense. More important, civil defense could spell the difference between defeat with slavery for our people and victory in a war thrust upon us."

The states are key elements in the entire set-up and while interstate planning and cooperation are neces-

sary each state must have its own system developed and able to work efficiently. The state center is the vital receiving and transmitting center and the localities are the field "command posts." These local centers are responsible in event of attack (1) for receiving and disseminating air raid warnings; (2) alerting the various services on an impending attack; (3) marshalling and dispersing civil defense forces; (4) warning the public to take shelter; (5) making a quick assessment of the nature and scope of damage, and (6) of ordering into action the civilian defense forces.

Warning Systems

The localities will have the equipment and devices incident to operating a defense set-up on the home front necessary to warn against an attack, minimize its effects and make the quickest possible recovery. These devices include an adequate air raid warning system and service and shelter protection for personnel, evacuation facilities, civil defense warden service.

To these are added some new terms, relatively new in civilian defense parlance—such new items as "mobile support service" and "mutual aid."

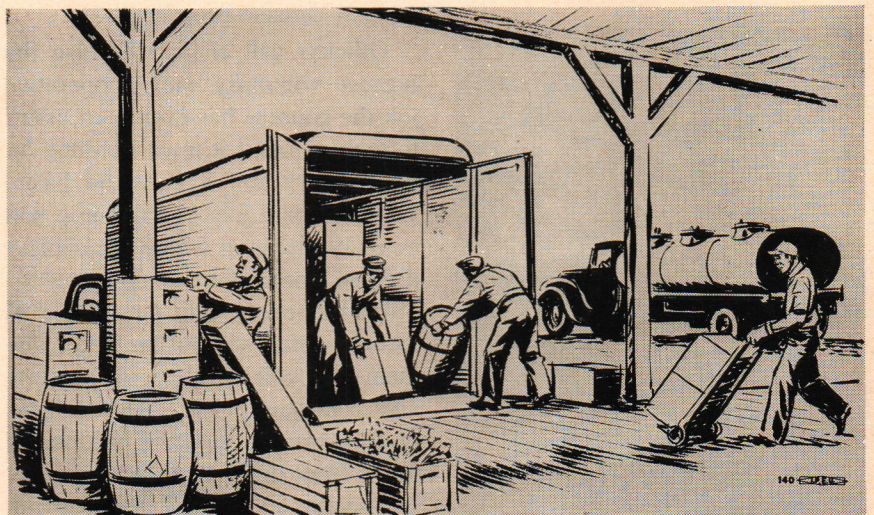
Mutual aid is very much what it says—aid by communities or areas by each for the other in time of peril. Mobile support is an exten-

sion of the mutual aid system under the direction of state authorities. These units have the manpower and equipment for swift and successful operation and can work in self-contained services or in teams in time of attack. Mobile support units—and Teamsters can play a strategic role in these—consist of personnel and equipment to operate such segments of defense as rescue, first aid, emergency feeding, radiological and chemical defense, engineering police and fire services. Efforts will be made to effect uniformity and standardization of training and procedures for these teams or units.

Civilian defense authorities in the states will call upon all usual public services available such as police, fire departments, health services, rescue squads and the like. But whether it is emergency defense of regular services being called upon—and both will be used—a real key to success lies in the availability and mobility of a transportation system. Since an atomic or other serious attack would likely endanger railroads and other permanent installations, the use of motor trucks becomes vital to a successful transport set-up.

Trucks Most Versatile

Locally available transportation systems will be used whatever their type—rail, truck, water or air. But motor transport is foreseen as the most versatile of all and the most



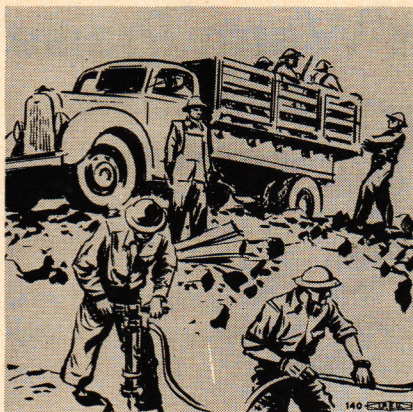
Big job for truckers and warehousemen: getting food to "hit" areas

readily adaptable to emergency conditions. Some of the needs of transport in event of disaster are listed by civil defense authorities such as:

1. Movement of special civil defense teams and equipment.
2. Movement of rescue teams and equipment.
3. Movement of police.
4. Messenger service.
5. Movement of medical and health teams.
6. Transport of rescued persons.
7. Transport of seriously injured and hospital patients.
8. Transport of evacuees.
9. Movement of food and emergency supplies, including water.
10. Movement of emergency labor parties.
11. Movements of persons or property under mutual aid arrangements.
12. Movement of engineering and utility crews.
13. Emergency mobile transport reserve.
14. Other special services dependent upon transportation for their effectiveness.

New Roles for Buses

In this field of transport, a high measure of emergency adaptation must be made or be potentially available. Trucks and buses would be converted into ambulances and



Work crews have to move fast!

warehouses and storage facilities can be made into emergency shelters or storage areas for defense.

Labor's Part in Defense

The Government is calling upon all citizens to work with their localities and their states in helping to develop a civilian defense program which would minimize the effect of an attack. Labor has a big role to play—one of promoting education and creating understanding as well as one of participating in the many facets of defense. Space does not permit extended discussion of the civilian defense plans—but it can be said that every effort is being made by the Government nationally and through the states to educate and persuade the citizens of the great need for cooperation—cooperation in a voluntary effort today which could mean the saving of thousands of lives tomorrow.

Local Government And Road Needs

Local road needs should receive greater attention from local units of government instead of drawing too heavily on Federal funds, the Bureau of Public Roads believes, according to a report on rural roads submitted to the Senate Committee on Public Works.

A "relatively small addition" together with efficient management applied to a planned program would give satisfactory improvement of local roads over a 20-year period, the Government agency said. The Senate committee in hearings nearly a year ago asked that a study be made of rural roads needs.

The BPR ventures the opinion that local units of government have a capacity to make greater contributions than they now do in financing local road needs. The additional contribution viewed by the bureau would total some \$100 million to \$250 million is both "reasonable and possible."

The local rural roads under study totalled 2.5 million miles of which 95 per cent are under the jurisdiction of 18,700 local governmental units and the remaining 5 per cent are under state control.

The report points out that the belief that farmers do most of their driving on local roads and thus derive little or no direct benefit from improvements on the limited mileage comprising primary and secondary roads is not supported by the facts. The report points out that 83 per cent of all travel in rural areas is on roads consisting of about one-fifth of the total rural highway mileage.

It is recommended in the report to the Senate Public Works Committee that rural roads carrying 100 vehicles a day be included in the present Federal Aid Secondary system. This would require an addition of 90,000 to 100,000 miles bringing the entire aid system to about 700,000 miles.



Engineering crews, equipped for quick repairs, would move by truck.

Blood Bank Wins Warm Praise

Los Angeles Teamsters Promote Unionism and Good Will by Sharing Blood with Their Fellow Members

HEART-WARMING stories of gratitude have spurred the members of Los Angeles' Joint Council of Teamsters into making their blood bank one of the most active and successful of its type in the nation.

In the past year, the Teamster Blood Bank of Los Angeles has supplied 2,100 pints of blood to members in Southern California. If these members, most of them critically ill, had been forced to buy blood for transfusions, it would have cost them \$25 for each pint used.

The Southern California Teamsters do not limit their humanitarian service to members of their own area. In many instances, out-of-state Teamsters visiting the popular tourist area have benefited from the Blood Bank in cases of emergency.

A Typical Message

The many glowing messages of thanks received by the Blood Bank are typified in a recent letter which reached the Joint Council. The grateful acknowledgment was written by J. C. V. Smith, a member from Alhambra, Calif. He wrote:

"Sorry to be so late in writing this note of appreciation to you, and through you to all of my brethren of the Teamsters' Union, not only Local No. 420 but all other Locals in our city, state and nation. And, going that far back, it would follow that my appreciation goes clear through the Teamsters' organization to Dan Tobin, 100 years beyond him to Samuel Gompers; in short, to the basic principles upon which our American Federation of Labor was founded.

"You, through our blood bank, made it possible for me to have three quarts of blood for three major surgeries over a 30-day period, which, of course, was the difference between staying in the game and hav-

ing the game called on me by the Umpire.

"Accept my humble thanks for this gift; as soon as possible, it shall be replaced."

Personal Record

Each Teamster participating in the Blood Bank plan is given a small, neatly printed booklet, easily carried

in a wallet, to keep a record of his donations to the bank and withdrawals. Through this record, the member knows the date when he can make a "deposit" at the Blood Bank, and the card—at the same time—serves as "credentials" in event he needs a transfusion.

Credit to Labor

Endeavors such as the Blood Bank undertaking by the Los Angeles Joint Council reflect unionism and brotherhood at their finest. They also bring credit to the organization through increased good will and good public relations.

Donor Requirements

- AGE: 21 to 60.
- FREQUENCY: 12 weeks should elapse between donations.
- WEIGHT: Donor must weigh 110 pounds minimum.
- NOURISHMENT BEFORE DONATING: 4 hours should elapse after a heavy meal.

Note: If ever you or any member of your family should need blood call your local union or

TEAMSTER BLOOD BANK
FA-3572 — DR-7061
846 South Union Avenue
Los Angeles, California

TEAMSTER BLOOD BANK
Record Book of

BLOOD TYPE _____
THE TEAMSTER BLOOD BANK IS OPERATED BY TEAMSTERS FOR TEAMSTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

This Is My Teamster Blood Bank Record

DONATIONS		WITHDRAWALS	
HOSPITAL	DATE	HOSPITAL	DATE

— IMPORTANT —
Carry this card with you at all times. After each donation or withdrawal fill in the name of the hospital where blood was given, also date given.

This complete record of blood donations and withdrawals is carried by each member of the Los Angeles Joint Council. Booklet's cover is above, inside below. It folds to easily-carried card about three inches square.

Will We Get NLRB Harmony?

THE appointment of a new General Counsel and enunciation of jurisdictional limitations in the National Labor Relations Board mark what labor and management hope will be a period of harmony in the administration of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Shortly after the resignation of Robert N. Denham at the President's request, George J. Bott was appointed General Counsel. Mr. Bott had served as Associate General Counsel since 1948 and had been with the NLRB since 1937. Mr. Truman named Bott in the hope that a career man fully familiar with the problems both of administration and of the Board would go far toward healing the serious rift which had developed between the General Counsel and Board members.

Favorable Start

Within a short time after he had taken office the General Counsel took steps to remove some of the causes of friction which had plagued both Denham and the Board. Action on his part and an outline of its jurisdictional plans by NLRB members contributed toward getting the new General Counsel off to a favorable start in what all regard as a difficult job at best.

Bott had joined the NLRB in 1937 in Detroit and has served in regional offices in Kansas City and Chicago and has also worked in the Washington office for a time.

Of primary importance to trade unions and to management who must live under the Taft-Hartley Act, one of the most important steps taken under the new regime is the outline of the Board's jurisdiction. Specific standards were announced in October whereby jurisdiction will be exercised by the Board. The matter of jurisdiction depends on the effect which a given situation or case may have on interstate commerce.

Appointment of George Bott to General Counsel Post Spurs Hopes of Labor and Management For Sensible Administration of Taft-Hartley



George J. Bott

The situations or circumstances under which jurisdiction will be assumed by the Board are outlined on Page 27 of this issue.

Shortly after the issuance of the new outlines of jurisdiction, the General Counsel announced his agreement with the policy, thereby assuring what might be called a "single standard" enforcement. Heretofore, the Board has had one standard and the General Counsel (Denham) another in several types of cases.

Friction Points

The new General Counsel also sought, shortly after assuming office, to remove certain points of friction which had arisen between Mr. Denham and the NLRB members. The former General Counsel had removed from the authority of the Board's information officer the authority to issue press releases or public information on his, the General Counsel's, office. Bott restored to the information department the

withdrawn function so that now one information source issues all publicly releasable data on the work of the Board or its General Counsel.

Anthony Sabella was named officer-in-charge of Memphis' NLRB office by agreement between the Board and the General Counsel. He had been named by Denham, but the Board, on the principle that it alone had final authority for field appointments, had cut off Sabella's pay. Since both the Board and the General Counsel's office agreed that Sabella was the man for the job, the old difference was patched up with the appointment made by mutual agreement.

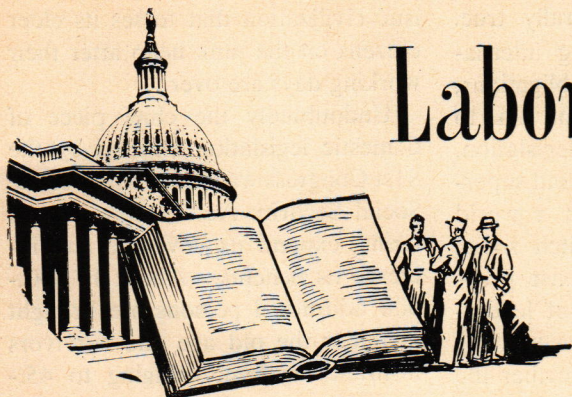
Agree on Case

Bott and the Board agreed jointly to request the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati for permission to withdraw briefs and legal papers from a case involving the NLRB and the Vulcan Forging Company. Denham had filed a brief on the theory that the General Counsel had final authority to determine arguments before a court. The Board, through another attorney, had filed a motion to disregard the Denham brief. The open warfare in a Federal court between a Government agency and its General Counsel proved embarrassing to the Government and, as some observers have pointed out, to the President as the responsible head of all Executive departments of the Government.

The new General Counsel also said he would make public summaries of rulings made on the issuance of complaints in unfair labor practices. He said these summaries would not identify the parties to the action, but would indicate the in-

Night Vision Defects Undergoing Study





Labor Balances the Books on Congress

AS THIS is written, just prior to the election of the 82nd Congress, the man-in-the-street might pause, sit back, and take a look at the record of the 81st Congress.

After the record of the notorious 80th Congress, which passed the infamous Taft-Hartley law, almost any change would have been for the better. And a real change *was* effected by an aroused electorate. Though it seems like ancient history now, who cannot recall the jubilation of common folk everywhere after the historic election of November, 1948? The voters on that occasion used a powerful broom to sweep many of the worst reactionaries out of the legislative corridors, and the 80th Congress was dead but not forgotten.

Now the 81st Congress is about to pass into history. How well does its record stack up, and how will it

be judged by history? While the 81st did not contain enough friends of labor to repeal Taft-Hartley, it did contain enough men of vision to assure that the United States will continue to maintain its position of world leadership. Tried in the crucible of the most challenging days in the history of the Republic, the 81st Congress was not found wanting.

Struggle for Peace

We concur in the judgment of the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, who said, "In my humble judgment, the 81st Congress will be recorded in history as that which, for the first time, fully supported the United States in its new position of world leadership in the age-old struggle for peace."

In 21 months of almost continuous sessions, the 81st Congress fos-

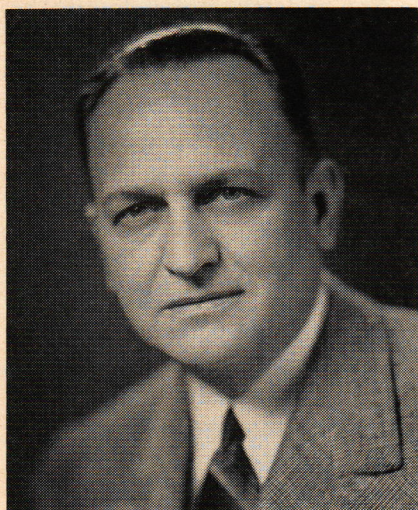
tered a dual program aimed domestically at the improvement of American family life, and internationally at the protection of our way of life.

The Choice Offered

When the 81st Congress convened in January, 1949, it was faced with the choice of pawning our freedom on the altar of appeasement or taking a stand as the champion and guardian of the cause of liberty.

Again in the words of Congressman McCormack, "It will be to the everlasting credit of the 81st Congress that we had the courage to accept this challenge and to commit ourselves to the solemn undertaking of courageous opposition to this threat."

The challenge was accepted in the face of the powerful, though veiled, forces of isolationism, chief among whose exponents may be listed the



SENATOR SCOTT LUCAS
Senate Majority Leader



SENATOR ELBERT THOMAS
Stout friend of labor



REPRESENTATIVE McCORMACK
House Majority Leader

Senator from Ohio, Robert Taft. Very much to the point was the criticism made of Taft at the AFL convention in Houston by Averill Harriman, the special assistant to the President of the United States. After making his powerful indictment of Taft's record, Mr. Harriman said, "When you look at his (Taft's) record you cannot escape the conclusion that if the Congress had adopted his position, communist objectives would thereby have been furthered."

True Statement

Though Mr. Harriman suffered many attacks from the reactionary press for making that statement,

we believe it to be literally true.

In the face of pressing international commitments and obligations, the 81st Congress still found time to enact Fair Deal domestic legislation. There were many patriots and super-patriots who felt that, in a world emergency, we should ditch social objectives for all-out defense preparations. It took excellent leadership to show that America was big and powerful enough to further the Fair Deal and at the same time put our military defenses in shape. Social legislation is itself a form of defense; it defends us against the charge of our enemies that ours is a thoughtless, unplanned, material-

istic civilization that tosses its elder citizens on the junk heap after their working days are over.

Undoubtedly the chief piece of domestic legislation enacted by the 81st Congress was the revision of the Social Security Act to liberalize its terms, expand its coverage and increase its benefits. About 10,000,000 additional persons are brought in under the old age and survivors insurance system, bringing to 45,000,000 the number of working men and women who will be protected in their declining years. Aged persons now receiving benefits will receive a substantial increase, averaging 77½ per cent.

Carrying less tangible benefits is the legislation which created the National Science Foundation, which will stimulate basic research in nearly every branch of science and thus enhance our ability to survive and to grow as a nation.

Federal aid to states for hospital construction was increased from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year, and the program was authorized to be continued for another four years. A related law is the one providing support for research and training of experts to deal with rheumatism, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and other diseases which take a heavy toll.

Highway Program

Not of least interest to truckers was the legislation providing for improvement of our transportation systems, including land, water and air. A \$594,000,000 Federal-aid-for-highways program was authorized, including the extension of the airport building program to 1953.

While developments in Korea have caused the government to clamp on credit curbs, especially in the purchase of housing, the 81st Congress did make a long-range attack on the shortage of homes. The most comprehensive urban and rural housing program in the nation's history was authorized. Opposed bitterly by the powerful real estate

Taft Obstructionism

(On Domestic Affairs)

The record of the 81st Congress would have been far better if Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio had not succeeded, with the help of his pet political poodles in Congress, in blocking such much-needed legislation as Taft-Hartley repeal and other important domestic measures. Here is how Taft obstructed progress on eight critical domestic issues:

1. **Taft voted wrong** on the Taft-Hartley Act, which destroyed the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act and subjected unions to court injunctions and suits for damages, outlawed the secondary boycott and union control over hiring. The purpose of this Act was, and is, to destroy free trade unions.
2. **Taft voted wrong** on the Lucas Anti-Injunction Amendment, rejection of which abolished use of injunctions in so-called national emergency strikes. This was a clear vote for or against use of injunctions and did not involve an expression for or against seizure or other means of settling disputes.
3. **Taft voted wrong** on the Taft-Smith-Donnell omnibus amendment, a substitution of major anti-labor provisions of Taft-Hartley Act in place of Thomas repeal bill. After this carried, only the first nine lines of AFL-supported Thomas bill were left.
4. **Taft voted wrong** on Housing (Taft Amendment to S. 1070). Rejection of amendment to eliminate from bill provision for loans and grants for farm housing improvements. Not a clear test vote on housing bill as whole, but this amendment indicates both farm and housing attitude.
5. **Taft voted wrong** on Minimum Wage (Holland amendment to S. 653). Amendment removed 250,000 retail store employees from protection of wage-hour act.
6. **Taft voted wrong** on Rent Control. No explanation necessary.
7. **Taft voted wrong** on Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 (H. R. 6000).
8. **Taft voted wrong** on General Appropriations for 1951 (H. R. 7786). Smith (R., N. J.) amendment to exempt funds for Point Four program from 10 per cent reduction stipulated in Byrd-Bridges amendment.

lobby, the law provides for construction of 810,000 public housing dwelling units in the next six years, and authorizes \$1,000,000,000 in loans and \$500,000,000 in grants to State and local agencies to help rid our metropolitan centers of slums.

The law of most direct interest to labor was that which raised the minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour in industries engaged in interstate commerce. This new minimum wage is estimated to have affected 1,500,000 workers who have received wage increases totaling \$300,000,000 since the law's passage.

On Farm Front

On the agricultural front, the average housewife is best likely to recall that the tax on oleomargarine was repealed. More controversial is the basic, long-range price-support program, which puts "floors" under the basic agricultural commodities. The idea under price-supports is that a prosperous America is not possible without a prosperous agriculture. A sidelight on agricultural legislation during the 81st Congress was the law authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase bins to bring its storage capacity to 450,000,000 bushels. Loans were extended to farmers for purchase of their own facilities with a capacity of 50,000,000 bushels. These increased storage facilities were seen necessary to prevent farmers from dumping their surpluses in the market during harvesting seasons, and thus forcing prices down.

Conservation Pushed

Too, the 81st Congress pushed a vigorous program for the conservation and development of the country's natural resources. Numerous projects were authorized, especially in the West, where arid lands are rapidly being brought under cultivation. The private power utility lobby, as usual, fought bitterly the government's great program of dam construction, seeing it as a threat to

its own interpretation of "free enterprise." A notable victory for the people over the power trust was the legislation appropriating funds for the Johnsonville steam plant.

A Better Record

Such are the highlights of the legislative program enacted by the 81st Congress. Many other small pieces of constructive legislation might be cited, such as that which raises from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the amount insured for bank depositors by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, set up by Franklin Roosevelt in the grimmest days of the 1930's.

Compared with the 80th Congress, the 81st was so superior that no real comparison can be made. And it was you, Mr. Voter, who made the 81st Congress possible by giving it a mandate to act as it did. And as you go again to the polls this November 7, you will determine what kind of Congress the 82nd will be. It will be only as good as *you* make it. In the 81st Congress, a great many of the House Democrats voted for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Election of 15 to 20 more progressive members of the House and several more in the Senate in November will bring about repeal of Taft-Hartley. It's up to *you*!

Taft Obstructionism

(On Foreign Affairs)

By his voting record in the 81st Congress, Robert A. Taft showed he lacks the qualities of leadership and foresight in foreign affairs which our nation desperately needs in these critical days. Presidential Assistant W. Averel Harriman summed up Taft's inept record on foreign policy before the American Federation of Labor convention. This is what Harriman said, in part:

"... Let's look at Taft's record. Where did he stand on those two issues (Marshall Plan and North Atlantic Treaty) the Kremlin is fighting so desperately? On every occasion he used all his influence in the Senate, and that is why I am picking him out, because this is far more dangerous. He voted for every crippling amendment, he tried to slash the appropriations to the point where the program would be ineffective. If you remember, when it was essential for us to give the minimum amount of food, as a result of the bad crop year before, to keep these western European people alive, he tried to cut the appropriations further. In 1948, three months later, he tried to cut the appropriations by over half. And so he went on, year after year. It is true he voted for the Marshall Plan eventually, but in some ways he was attacking the plan more insidiously by voting for the crippling amendments.

"Other things he voted against were the North Atlantic Treaty and military assistance to strengthen our defenses. But, what is more, he has shown no understanding of the importance of organized labor in our affairs at home and abroad. He has no understanding of the things we have been talking about this morning, of the vital role that organized labor has to play, both at home and in this fight and struggle we are having abroad. When you look at his record you cannot escape the conclusion that if the Congress had adopted his position, communist objectives would thereby have been furthered.

"In my opinion, actions which further the designs of the Kremlin cannot be forgiven on the ground that they were taken unwittingly. As far as I am concerned, the most charitable thing one can say about Taft is that he knows not what he does. With all that we have to do in the world, I think our nation would be imperiled if his influence were great in Washington. . . ."

An Experiment in Health Care

IN ST. LOUIS a growing social experiment that provides the best in medical care for 7,000 members of Teamsters Local Union No. 688 and their dependents is attracting nationwide attention.

Focal point of the experiment is the Labor Health Institute, an independent, non-profit organization established five years ago by a group of progressive, far-sighted union leaders. They dreamed a big dream: Of promoting better health and insuring care during illness for those least able to afford it—and without cost to the wage earner. How that dream became not only a reality but an overwhelming success is a story without parallel in the history of medicine and trade unionism.

Serves 15,000

Today the Labor Health Institute gives comprehensive medical service to 15,000 persons, most of whom could not afford it individually. It can do this, without sacrificing the slightest standard of good medical care, through a union-backed program of pre-payment and through a professionally led group-practice organization of doctors, dentists and trained technicians.

The LHI, as it is known for short, occupies three floors of a five-story building in downtown St. Louis which it recently purchased. There 39 doctors (including specialists of all types), 8 dentists and \$100,000 worth of the latest and best equipment stand ready to diagnose and treat anything from a broken toe to a brain tumor. They treat common colds, take care of maternity cases, fill cavities and make dentures. Surgical operations are free. So are emergency calls to patients who need attention in their homes. LHI pays hospital bills. More important, since the emphasis is on preventive medicine, LHI members can come—

Local 688 Pioneers a Health Program

And Attracts Nation-wide Attention; Labor

Health Institute Is Product of 'Big Dream'

indeed, they are **URGED** to come—for periodic checkups to fend off trouble. And it costs nothing.

While there are many consumer-sponsored group medical practice clinics in the country, LHI is unique for two reasons: First, it provides the most complete care. Second, it is the only one based on collective bargaining contracts.

Local No. 688, whose 9,100 members make it the largest in Missouri, now has 87 contracts that provide for the LHI plan. There are two types of contracts, one covering employees and their dependents, the other covering only employees. Most, however, are the former, which is called the "family plan." Under it the employer pays to LHI an amount equal to 5 per cent of each employee's gross wage. This is paid by the employer out of his own pocket; nothing is deducted

from the worker's pay check.

Among the larger St. Louis firms participating in LHI are: Brown Shoe Company, Rice Stix Dry Goods Company, Shapleigh Hardware, Crown Cork, J. C. Penny, Forbes Coffee, Butler Brothers, Puro, 58 lumber firms involved in a single industry-wide agreement, and eight paper industry companies.

The standard "health clause" in these labor contracts makes it clear that the company has no right, title or interest in the funds of LHI, its control or management. Neither has the employees nor the union. In other words, LHI is completely independent.

Two years ago Rice Stix, attempting to escape the health clause in its contract, filed suit in federal court, contending its payments to LHI did not go into a welfare fund within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley slave-labor act. The court found against Rice Stix, and LHI has not since been legally challenged.

Employers Convinced

When the Institute was just getting started, employers balked at shouldering the burden of the pre-payment medical plan themselves without employee participation, but experience soon proved how the investment paid dividends in terms of a stable, efficient work force.

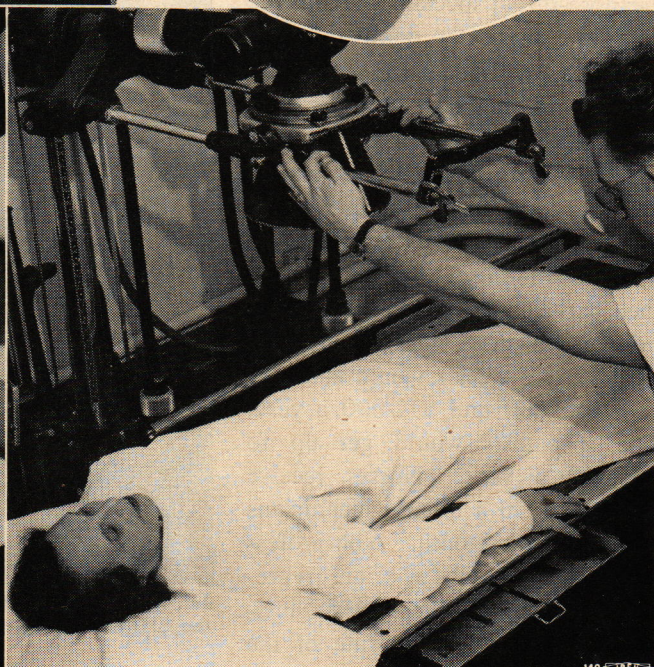
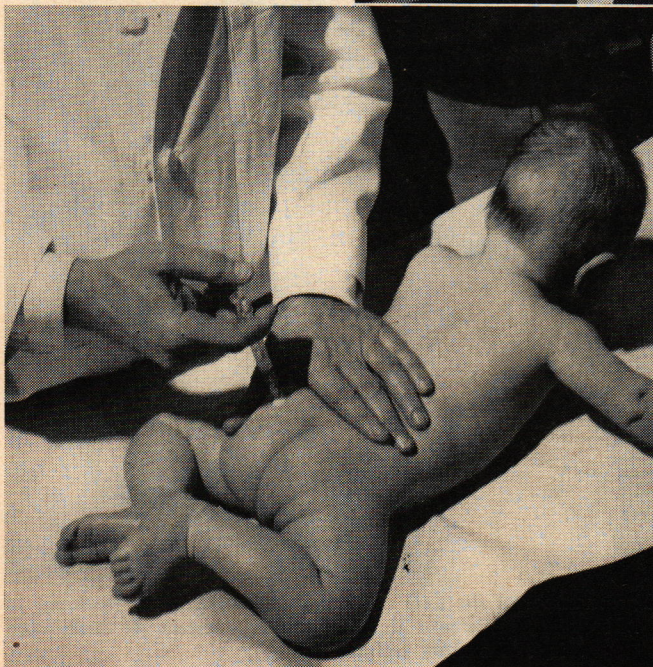
One employer summed it up this way: "We're in it for selfish as well as humanitarian reasons. Healthy workers certainly are better than sick ones." His observation is supported by a survey covering last year which showed that while the average American worker was off his job 6½ days due to illness, the average



Dr. Elmer Richman



In upper picture is shown the modern and efficient LHI waiting room. At right a member gets prescription at the modern pharmacy operated by LHI. At far right, a youngster receives a thorough dental check. At bottom, left, the baby of a worker member of LHI receives an inoculation. At bottom, right, a patient receives an x-ray diagnosis in the modern laboratory of LHI.



LHI member was out only 3 days.

On July 1, 1945, when LHI started operation, seven shops employing 600 workers were contributing to the plan. To get started, LHI borrowed \$1,500 from the sponsoring union (then the CIO Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Employees, which merged last year with the Teamsters after a brief interval as an independent). LHI then had one part-time doctor, one room, one bookkeeper.

Today, in contrast, 212 shops with 7,000 employees contribute to the Institute, and LHI has assets close to a quarter of a million dollars. On its staff are 47 doctors and dentists, 15 registered nurses, 2 laboratory technicians, 2 X-ray technicians, 2 full-time druggists, 1 hospital secretary, 1 membership secretary, a business manager, a medical librarian and 16 office employees. Its equipment includes six dental chairs, examining table, sterilizers, medical and dental instruments, an X-ray machine, fluoroscope, cystoscope, dental X-ray machine, diathermy apparatus, and a completely outfitted laboratory.

The doctors—among them surgeons, allergists, dermatologists, psychiatrists, pediatricians, obstetricians, genito-urologists, gynecologists, X-ray, orthopedic, and eye-ear-nose-throat specialists—all serve part-time, as do the dentists.

Most of the medical men and the dentists are limited to 20 hours service a week in the LHI center, and specialists are limited to 10, but all are paid handsomely for their work at a rate based on the prevailing rate in the community. On the basis of their part-time fees, the general practitioners, if they worked full time (40 hours a week) would earn between \$8,000 and \$12,000 a year. The specialists would get up to \$35,000 a year. Nurses receive \$200 to \$250 a month, technicians up to \$300 a month. Non-professional employees (who are represented by Local No. 688, incidentally) are paid the rate of the

best Teamsters' contract in St. Louis plus 5 per cent.

With an income of \$700,000 a year and expenses approximating \$650,000 annually, LHI has become a big business, but it remains ultra-democratic. Control of policy is vested in the membership, which is represented in day-to-day interests by a 27-member Board of Trustees. This Board, elected annually by the membership and broadly representative of labor, management and the public, meets quarterly to conduct LHI affairs. The Board selects an executive committee which meets monthly, and the Board of Trustees elects its officers.

President of the Institute is one of its founders, Harold Gibbons, who also is secretary-treasurer of Local No. 688. His fellow LHI officers are William Latal, vice president, and Pete Saffo, secretary. Brothers Latal and Saffo also are officers of Local No. 688, Latal being president and Saffo a trustee. Other local officers are Ernest Conn, vice president; Byron Trefts, recording secretary; and Frank E. Walters and Philip Reichardt, trustees.

LHI's only paid officer and full-

time executive is its business manager, Louis Berra.

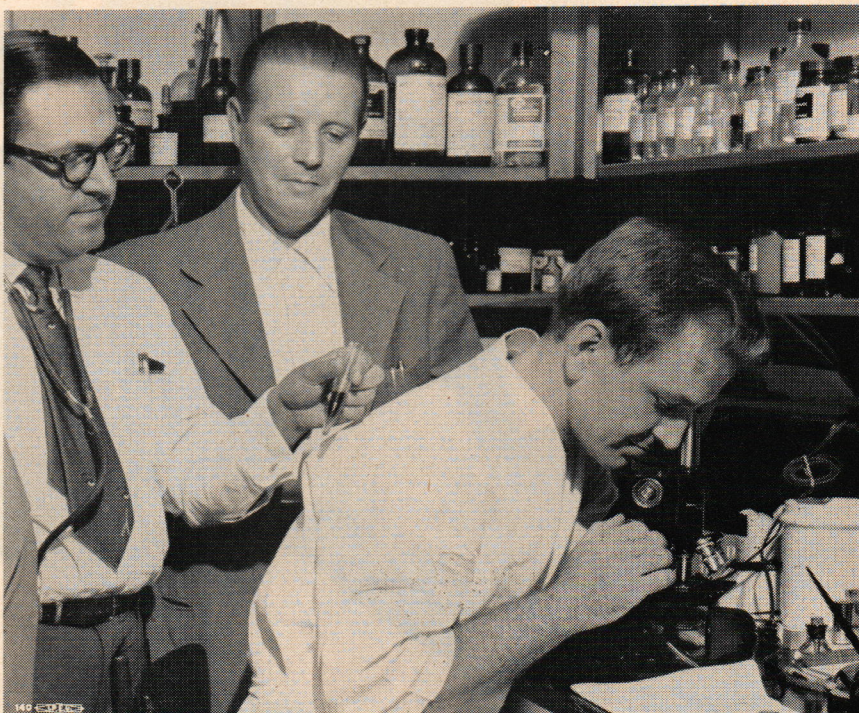
Guiding genius behind LHI is one of the most progressive medical men in the country today, Dr. Elmer Richman. It was to him that Brother Gibbons and his fellow visionary unionists went in 1944 and asked, in effect, whether he could set up a group-practice plan to give high-grade medical service to union members. Dr. Richman said he could, stepped in as medical director of the Institute and has remained in that capacity ever since—on a part-time basis like the other professional men.

Philosophy behind LHI is described this way by Dr. Richman:

"The great advances in medical skill in the past 25 years have not been matched by like advances in medical availability. Good medical care costs too much for the average American income; new doctors are not replacing those who annually retire or die. These facts helped us in our thinking at the Labor Health Institute.

"We saw the history of trade unions demonstrate that through the

(Continued on page 30)



Dr. Frank Cohen (left) a member of the LHI medical staff, explains the workings of the LHI laboratory to Missouri State Senator Robert Pentland (center). At microscope is a laboratory technician.

Progress in Motor Transport

THREE new departures in the trucking industry were recently unveiled in two widely-separated parts of the world as engineers bent to the task of designing modern road equipment to keep pace with the demands of today's transportation problems.

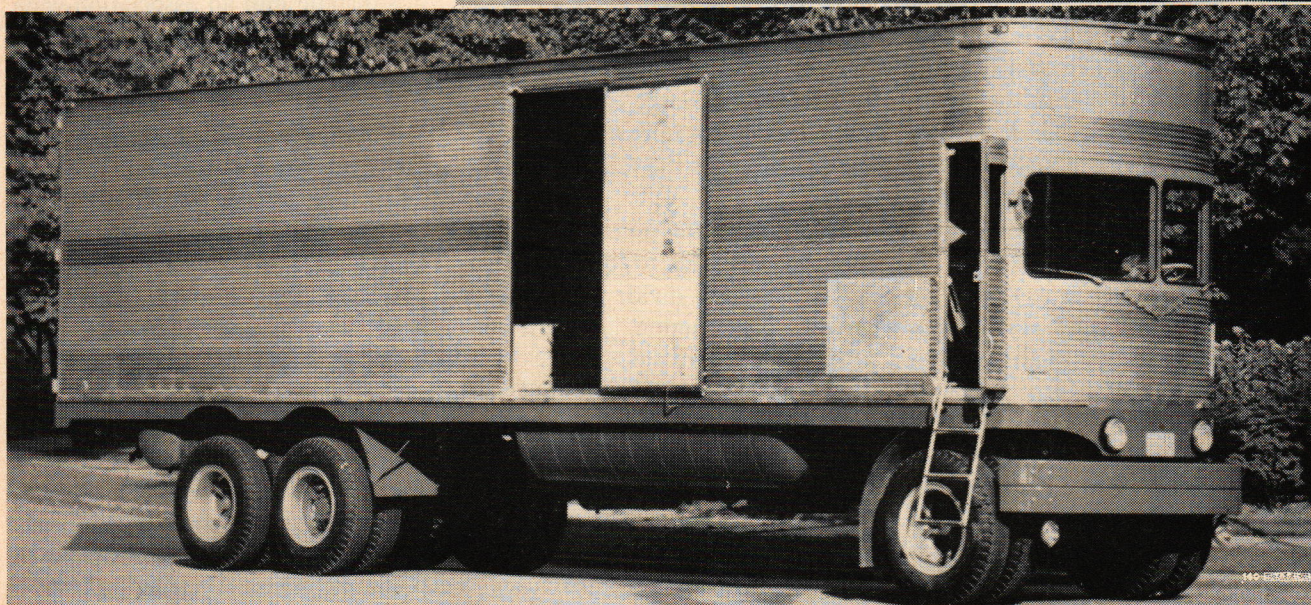
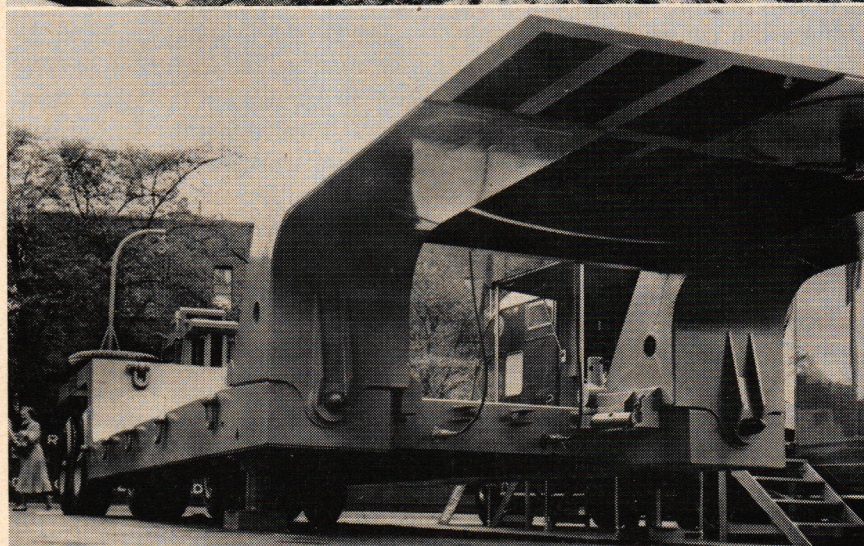
Of potential military importance is the extremely flexible running gear of a new tractor unit (upper right) introduced at the Commercial Motor Show held in the Earl's Court, London, England.

The six-wheeled tractor has drive transmitted to the whole half-dozen wheels. The front wheels are sprung across the frame while the rear units are sprung lengthwise. The frame is especially massive in order to withstand the twisting action of rough terrain. The unit can move through water six feet deep.

It would be of particular value in moving men and material over rough terrain in a battle area or, in peacetime, for carrying supplies and equipment over roadless areas to well-drilling rigs or mining camps.

In Kent, Ohio, a "self-propelled trailer" (lower photo) has been unveiled by the Twin Coach Company. Named the "Fageol Super Freighter" in honor of its designer, L. J. Fageol. It is in reality a cab-in-front truck with dual wheels in front and two sets of duals in the rear. It is powered by engines mounted under the floor and runs on either gasoline or propane.

The mammoth trailer unit pictured at right was too large to get into the motor show held in Earl's Court. Called the "Antar," it is the largest freight carrier yet produced for highway usage. It can carry a payload of 100 tons. It has eight mammoth pneumatic tires in the rear.



LABOR DECISIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, in reporting decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, state and Federal courts, is providing the membership with general information. These data are not to be taken as legal advice, but merely factual reports on cases involving labor.

Union Is Victor In Important Multi-Employer Bargaining Test

A decision of the National Labor Relations Board by a 4-1 vote involving multi-employer bargaining units or trade associations will be read with considerable interest by labor unions with experience in bargaining with city-wide or state-wide associations.

The case in question involves liquor salesmen of distillery and wine workers union and a beverage company. The facts in brief are these:

A joint committee representing the beverage houses and the unions had been engaged in negotiations and was unable to reach an agreement. After negotiations had failed the union sent to each member of the association a contract for signature which was turned down by the beverage houses.

Joint negotiations were then resumed and again broke down with no contract being agreed to by the parties. On April 6 after the breakdown of negotiations the local called a strike against one house, the Old Rose Distributing Company. Although none but Old Rose was struck, each house not struck, on April 7, sent a letter to its respective salesmen saying that "A strike against one house or small group of houses is not just a strike against one individual wholesaler, but it is a strike against our house and all other wholesalers in Chicago . . . since the salesmen of your union walked out on one of the houses it is our position that you have decided

to strike every wholesaler who has been a party to the industry-wide negotiations."

Some salesmen failed to report for work and others who did were told they were discharged.

The Board, in ruling on the situation, took up the matter of the Old Rose strikers and of the others separately. It ruled that the discharge of Old Rose workers was designed to punish them for striking and to deter them from union activity and was thus illegal. The Board held that this contention which had been made by the General Counsel on behalf of the strikers was sound.

The Board said that the discharge of the salesmen of the other houses was also illegal. The Board commented, "Viewed as a measure of reprisal against these salesmen for threatening to strike, or as a reprisal against them for the strike by members of the same union against Old Rose, their discharge is unlawful for essentially the same reason as was the discharge of the Old Rose salesmen."

The wholesale houses said that they were trying to defend themselves against a divide and conquer strategy of the union. To this contention the Board said:

"In our opinion, the Act does not permit discharge to reduce, by anticipatory action, the effectiveness of an expected strike by a labor organization. The Board has held, with judicial approval, that an employer's economic interest in preventing a

strike does not justify him in engaging in conduct of the type prescribed by the Act. The fact that the expected strike may be so timed or so directed as to place severe economic pressure on the employer, does not, in our judgment, remove the strikers from the protection of the Act. Strike activity, actual or threatened, is a concerted activity, and concerted activity does not cease to be protected merely because it is or may be effective or because it subjects the employer to economic hardship.

"Any other view would not only be in derogation of the right of employees to engage in concerted activities, but would also conflict with the express policy of the Act to minimize industrial strife—as the present case strikingly attests."

In support of this contention the Board pointed out that only 60 salesmen were involved in the Old Rose case while there were 700 working for all member houses of the association. The board quoted with approval the brief filed on behalf of the General Counsel which said:

"In this case, the effect of granting immunity to the discriminatory lockout by 34 employers, in reprisal against the strike against a thirty-fifth employer, would be to multiply the obstruction to commerce. It would set a sweeping precedent for the conversion of any single employer's dispute into an association-wide or industry-wide dispute. An isolated skirmish would become a civil war."

Pointing out the consequences of the association's contention of an all-or-none policy, the Board said:

"The logical corollary of the respondents' (wholesalers) position is, therefore, that a union seeking to negotiate a contract with a group of employers, however large, must strike all or none. If its strike is less than all, its members will be deprived of the protection of the Act; if it strikes all, they will be protected. We cannot give such an incongruous construction to an Act designed to minimize industrial strife."

The Board delved into the facts of the situation thoroughly and examined with care the contentions of the wholesalers with respect to their alleged protections under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"... we are unable, on this record," spoke the Board, "to agree that the Local in this case sought to, or did, coerce any of the respondents to resign from their associations or to revoke their designations of the associations as their bargaining agents. The action of the Local in seeking to bargain on a single-employer basis was not inconsistent with retention by the respondents of their membership in their association nor, indeed, with the resumption of association-wide bargaining at an appropriate time. As we have already pointed out, the Local was not concerned with the respondents' membership in the associations; it was interested only in securing a satisfactory contract."

Not Intent of Congress

The Board said it thought Congress had not intended to curtail collective bargaining and such would be the effect if the wholesalers' contention were to be upheld.

The case may prove important beyond most cases of NLRB decisions due to the large number of workers now employed under contracts with associations or other multi-employer groups. The Department of Labor three years ago in a study found that some 25 per cent of factory workers and a third of non-manufacturing employees were employed under agreements of the multi-employer type. The trend in this direction is growing and the percentage is believed to be larger than it was in 1947.

One Worker's Stoppage Is 'Strike,' Ohio Court Says

Work stoppage by one employee to bring influence on an employer to improve his working situation can be a strike, according to an Ohio court ruling. The decision was made

NLRB Defines 'Local' Business

In an unprecedented move, the National Labor Relations Board has laid down definite standards for determining whether it will take jurisdiction of a business or whether the operations of that business are so essentially "local" that the Board will not act. Until now, the Board has acted on a case-to-case basis, without setting out any specific rules for the guidance of employers and unions generally.

Under the new standards, the Board will act on cases involving businesses whose annual interstate sales or purchases reach a certain minimum dollar volume. It will also act on certain other specified businesses, regardless of the dollar volume of their interstate activity. In brief, the Board will take jurisdiction of cases involving the following:

- (1) Enterprises whose annual dollar volume of business equals *any* of the following amounts:
 - (a) \$25,000 in interstate sales;
 - (b) \$50,000 in sales to customers who annually make individually at least \$25,000 worth of interstate sales, or in sales to public utilities, transit companies, or instrumentalities and channels of interstate or foreign commerce;
 - (c) \$500,000 in direct interstate purchases;
 - (d) \$1,000,000 in indirect interstate purchases;
 - (e) a combined dollar volume in any two or more of the above, which, on a percentage basis, equals at least 100.
- (2) Public utilities and transit companies.
- (3) Instrumentalities and channels of interstate or foreign commerce.
- (4) Establishments which are integral parts of multi-state enterprises.
- (5) Establishments whose operations substantially affect the national defense.

by the Ohio Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton, Ohio, in a case involving a woman restaurant worker and an eating establishment employing 19 or 20 persons.

Union restaurant workers had attempted to organize the employer's place of business without success. One worker, a woman, was told by the union to stay away from work, that a strike was being called.

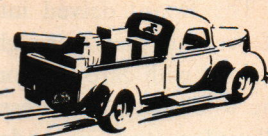
Pickets were posted and signs were carried indicating that a strike was on. There was no violence or interference with the employer or his customers. The employer sought an injunction to restrain the picketing. The injunction request was denied by the Court.

The employer said that work stop-

page by one employee did not constitute a strike. The court disregarded what appeared to the employer's counsel precedents which held work stoppage by one person did not constitute a strike and said:

"... this court cannot avoid the conclusion that the essence of a strike is the stoppage of work for the purpose of coercing an employer to grant concessions as to working conditions, even though the work stoppage is by one workman only. A cessation of work by the concerted action of a large number may more easily accomplish the object of the work stoppage but there is no fundamental difference in the principle involved or the object sought to be achieved."

SHORT HAULS



Rail Propaganda Decried By 50 Illinois Locals

Delegates from 50 local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, meeting at Springfield, Ill., voted unanimously to support the organized trucking industry's efforts to combat anti-truck propaganda. The delegates also condemned railroad interests for an unfair attack on competing forms of transportation, according to Harold Thirion, president of the Illinois Conference of Teamsters.

A resolution adopted declared "there is clear evidence that the railroads, with the moral sanction and financial support of the Railroad Brotherhoods, have been actively circulating misleading propaganda against the trucking industry," and urged the Brotherhoods to "re-examine the grounds upon which the railroads are conducting their anti-truck campaign which is counter to the best interests of all American working men and the public generally."

Thirion stated the resolution passed by conference delegates would be sent to local unions for consideration by their members. He said the trucking industry employs approximately 340,000 persons in Illinois, all of whom are affected by the attack against trucking.

Thirion added that delegates had examined sensationalized news pictures and articles circulated by rail representatives depicting trucks as "highway menaces," "highway busters" and "subsidized" competition for railroads.

"These railroad accusations are motivated by selfish interests and will not stand up when the true facts are known," Thirion declared.

"Trucking must tell the real story of its service to the public and to

national defense, its excellent safety record, and the amount of money trucks actually pay in taxes, or the railroads may succeed in restoring the transportation monopoly they once held. The Teamsters Union is 100 per cent behind the trucking industry in this fight that has been forced upon us."

Support from the unions in Illinois will take the form of educational material in union publications, participation in informative meetings to which the public will be invited, and a "word of mouth" campaign on the part of individual members, Thirion said.

Empire State Building Adds Another 222 Feet

The Empire State Building in New York City will soon set another altitude record, when its new television tower, scheduled to be completed in January, will add another 222 feet to the building, bringing the total height to 1,472 feet above the street, or 1,522 above sea level.

The tower will accommodate the antennas of three frequency modulation stations and Manhattan's five television transmitters.

"The new tower," officials said, "will make it possible for broadcasters to extend the range of their signals to a radius of about 52 miles, including a potential audience of about 15,000,000, or one out of every ten Americans."

Ask Same Benefits for Our Migratory Workers

Migratory workers must receive the same social benefits as those in industry if their lot is to be improved and a stable labor supply provided for Pacific Northwest farmers, witnesses said recently at a meeting of

the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, in Portland, Oreg.

Proposals included mobilization of workers into a land army, moved by plane to critical areas and with guarantees of housing, insurance, workmen's compensation and coverage under minimum wage laws written into their contracts.

Correspondence Courses In Labor Field Given

Correspondence courses in labor education have been developed by the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Champaign, Ill.

"History of the Labor Movement in the United States" and "Labor and the Law" are listed in the fall catalog of correspondence courses given by the UI Division of University Extension. They are available to anyone, and no academic prerequisites are required.

"Labor Problems," a course in labor economics, is also offered by correspondence, but the student must have taken an introductory course in elementary economics before enrolling in this one.

History of the labor movement covers the growth and development of major unions—AFL, CIO, and Railway Brotherhoods; and an analysis of the structure, operation and policies of some present-day labor organizations.

Labor and the law traces the development of the law relating to strikes, picketing boycotts, injunctions, collective bargaining, union liability, contract enforcement; mediation and arbitration. The last section of the course is devoted to an analysis of the Wagner Act, and a study of the changes resulting from the Taft-Hartley Act.

Denver Milk Drivers Figure in Fire Rescue

Two members of Local 537, Denver, received high praise recently for helping to evacuate 16 persons, including 13 children, from a burning house in the Colorado city.

Deliverymen for a Denver Dairy, Roy Eldrige and Erwin Keran, had just left the plant in their trucks when they saw smoke pouring from a nearby house.

"There were two men, a lot of kids up on an upstairs porch," Eldrige said. "They were just wandering around, looking confused, and the kids were frightened."

Climbed Tree

Eldrige climbed a tree by the porch and one of the trapped men handed him his one-month-old son. Then the father tossed four more of the children off the porch to Eldrige standing 10 feet below in the yard.

While Eldrige was busy at this, Keran entered the smoke-filled lower floor and helped two other families to escape.

The house was evacuated before the fire department arrived, and no one was hurt.

British Must Postpone London Traffic Reform

Americans who think that city traffic is annoying should visit London which has a traffic congestion problem which makes practically any crowded U. S. city look like a model of efficiency.

London, with its 2,000-year-old history, was not designed for fast vehicular traffic and countless effort to revise its geography have failed. The criss-cross streets, curving lanes and byways are the despair of even the most skilled driver. Composed of the "City" (financial district) and 28 metropolitan boroughs, London is lucky if traffic can move as fast as six miles an hour in some sections.

The British capital has more than its share of cars and had hoped to

Honor Dairy Conference Chairman



For his valuable work in establishing better relations and better understanding between the unions of the dairy industry, organizations of dairy farmers and dairy employers, Gene Larson (center), chairman of the Mid-States-East Coast Dairy Conference, was recently presented a gold watch. Making the presentation is Frank Gillespie, recording secretary, while Tom Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the Conference, looks on. The presentation was made at a large meeting of Local 471, Minneapolis, which was also attended by officers of the Teamsters Joint Council, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and other local dignitaries.

be able to widen some streets and have a few through wide area traffic lanes.

The pinch of the new war emergency as a result of the Korean outbreak has caused the Britishers to sacrifice once again the much needed reform.

Greenland Ice Cap at Last Conquered by Motor Units

Motorized units have at last conquered the famed Greenland ice cap, according to a recent announcement from a French explorer, formerly attached to the U. S. Air Force.

Paul Emile Victor, a 43-year-old explorer, reported that his expedition, using a caravan of Army surplus "weasels," had covered the ice cap in a scientific research trip. The ice cap is about twice as large in area as the state of Texas. It has an altitude of 10,000 feet in the center and the temperature drops as much as 90 degrees below zero.

The research expedition made seismic soundings and gravity meter readings. Stops were made every 5 miles for scientific observations and readings.

Rome, Tired of Traffic Din, Invokes Tough Regulations

New traffic rules in Rome are being invoked in order to quiet things down.

Since the American occupation, the Eternal City, with its narrow streets and high walls, has been reverberating with a constant din caused by horn-tooting, open cutouts, and noisy scooters. The motorized scooters are said to be so noisy that, with open cutouts, conversation within a two-block radius is next to impossible.

Horn-blowing is being banned and a general reform in the interest of less noise is resulting from rules promulgated in mid-August in Rome.

An Experiment in Health Care

(Continued from page 24)

united action of a group of people significant changes could be made in the economic and social life of the members. We applied the simple principle of united action as a solution to the problem of medical care. How our growth proceeds depends on all of us acting as a team, members and staff together, for the high aim of better health for everyone."

LHI has had its greatest growth in the last three months. In August there were 6,200 visits to the Institute and 4,000 other calls on LHI personnel for services at home and in hospitals. About 275 persons a day are examined or treated in the Institute's smartly decorated and neatly furnished offices. Examining rooms, offices and waiting rooms are illuminated with fluorescent lights and floored with asphalt tile.

Patients are handled on an appointment basis to prevent undue waiting, and—part of the uniqueness—there is no racial discrimination. Each patient is assigned to a doctor who thereafter serves as his personal physician. The doctor can call in staff specialists for consultation, and when necessary, outside specialists are called in. An intimate doctor-patient relationship is maintained, and all medical records are kept secret.

For almost four years LHI automatically enrolled its members and paid their fees in the Blue Cross hospitalization plan. On discovering that it had paid out to Blue Cross \$138,312 in that period while its members received only \$72,000 in benefits, LHI established its own Hospital Service Plan in February, 1949. This bold move has saved more than \$5,000 in the first year of operation and at the same time has enabled LHI to broaden benefits to members by 20 to 25 per cent over the Blue Cross plan. The Institute has its own station wagon and also maintains its own home nursing service.

The only extra expenses an LHI member must stand are drugs, eyeglasses and dental material—all of which are provided at cost. At the LHI drug store on the first floor, prescriptions are filled at very nominal cost and at a saving of 25 to 35 per cent from usual pharmacy prices. For example, ordinary nosedrops that usually cost \$2.35 at most drug stores can be had for \$1.25 at the LHI pharmacy. It is estimated LHI members save \$1,500 a month in injections of such drugs as penicillin, sulfa, etc., and for children's "shots."

While the catalogue of LHI's past achievements is remarkable, its fu-

ture may be even more impressive. It plans to expand in its newly acquired building to occupy four of the five floors, and eventually it may have to take over the other floor, which is now occupied by Local No. 688's offices. Along with expanding, it plans further remodeling, which includes air conditioning the entire building.

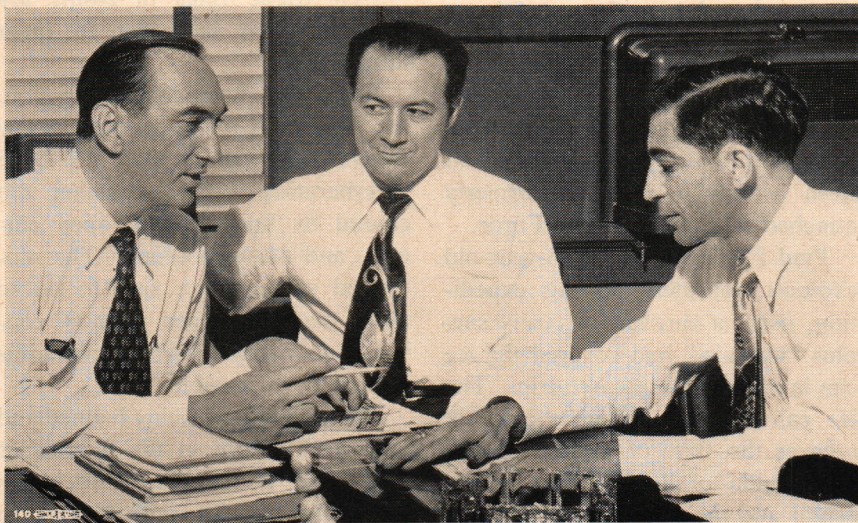
Outside of physical plans, LHI is considering extending its benefits to unemployed members from the present six-month term to one year through a reserve fund set aside for that purpose. More immediate are plans for an intensive program of health education.

Brother Gibbons outlined the problem in this manner:

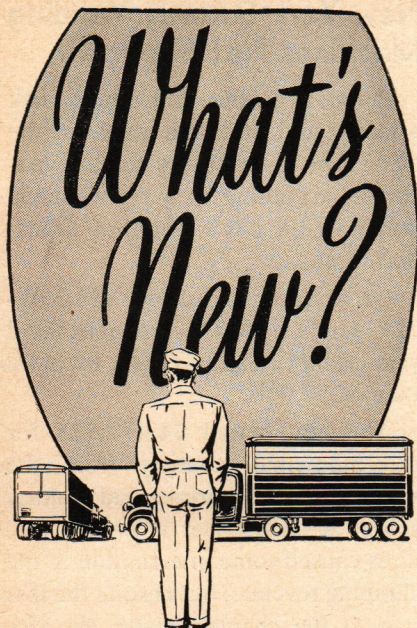
"We have saved our members hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical, surgical, dental and hospital bills. But we still must educate our membership in the most intelligent use of LHI facilities to the end that their health is protected. One of our goals is preventive medicine—that is, the use of all the scientific training and facilities possessed by LHI to prevent illness, if possible, rather than wait until illness strikes. Needless to say, such protection can be given only with the fullest cooperation of LHI members."

Most of the members realize the value of the Institute, but only a few victims of terribly serious health problems see it as do the personnel of LHI who meet such problems daily. Gibbons said the Institute has received hundreds of letters from persons "who have come to realize that only the LHI could have saved them from years of destitution and want, hounded by unpaid medical and hospital bills."

"The past five years have been the experimental stage of the Labor Health Institute," Gibbons declared. "We have shown that a democratic prepaid health program is possible. I am sure that the next five years will find us making rapid strides toward our goal of complete freedom from doctor, dental, hospital and surgical bills."



LHI financial affairs are discussed by (from left) Harold J. Gibbons, president; Louis Berra, business manager, and Pete Saffo, secretary.



Device Aids in Bolt And Nut Loosening

With a few raps of a hammer, a new hand tool loosens bolts and nuts with little fretting, according to the manufacturer. The tool is constructed on a cam principle which translates the hammer's impact into torque.

The product is available in sets with different combinations of bits and sockets for various sizes and types of screws, bolts and nuts. Material is alloy steel.



Rear View Mirror Has Universal Mountings

Universal mountings for any size hinge or for attaching to vehicle body are among the features of a recently-introduced rear-view mirror. A large arm of heavy gauge steel reduces vibration, the manufacturer claims.

A cushioned ball-joint maintains tension without tightening when the mirror is raised or lowered to any of its three positions. Mirror heads are available with either one-way swivel or new-type universal swivel sockets.



Key Locks Sign Letters in Place

A Chicago manufacturer has announced the production of letters for permanent and changeable signs. Made of cast aluminum with a baked crackle finish in a wide range of colors and sizes, the letters lock to stainless steel channel rails with the turn of a key. They may be mounted flush or projected from a background.

New Designs In Door Handles

Two new designs in door handles have been announced by a Cleveland company, one for outside handles and one for inside. Both can be furnished in a chromium plated finish.



Remote Control Throttle, Mileage Tester Announced

A hydraulically-operated throttle and a fuel-mileage tester have been developed as companion products. The throttle will maintain any engine speed desired while the operator is making adjustments. The unit clamps to the steering column and the foot throttle and allows for sharp bends in its flexible hydraulic line.

The mileage tester features direct-reading scales and shows fuel consumption in miles per gallon at 15, 25, 35 and 45 mph.



Folding Cover Allows For Easy Loading

A new device which unfolds like a card table serves as a canvas cover for utility service trucks. Telescoping into a nine inch space behind the cab when not in use, it features roll-up curtains which allow for loading from both sides as well as from the rear.



Hand Truck Converts Easily to Flat Bed

A new hand truck, convertible to a flat-bed, is recommended for carrying on a truck to facilitate unloading.

The conventional-type hand truck is equipped with a light flat-bed frame with 5-inch casters. When desired, this hinged frame folds down and the handles lock for pushing. An upward lift of the handles accomplishes the changeover.

The device, which weighs 46 pounds, has a capacity of 500 pounds.



Oil and Moisture Are Automatically Eliminated

Air brake systems, air line traps and air compressors are freed from moisture and oil by a new automatic petcock. Operating on the build-up and relief of pressure, it automatically ejects all water and oil twice for each operation of the equipment.



Advances Featured In Light Soldering Gun

Among the new features of the light duty soldering gun produced by a Penn-

sylvania manufacturer are the dual spotlights to eliminate shadows and over/under terminals to brace tip and improve visibility. Employing a dual heat (100/135 watts) for light soldering with five-second heating, it has a trigger-switch control which adjusts the heat and a chisel-shaped tip.



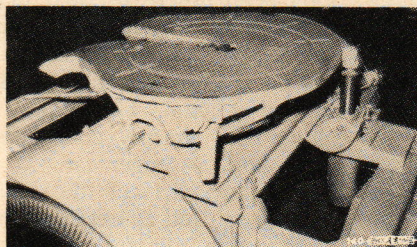
Adjustable Stud-Puller Operates in Tight Areas

Two sizes are available in a threaded collet-type stud remover and inserter. The smaller model has 14 different collets available to handle studs from 1/4 to 5/8 inch in diameter in both fine and coarse thread sizes. The larger model has 6 collets available for 3/4 to 1 inch diameter studs in both thread sizes.

Outstanding for their ability to operate in restricted areas, the outside diameter of the small unit is only 1 3/8 inches and the larger unit measures 2 1/8 inches. The units are well made, being machined of high-grade steel and hardened and tempered.



Hydraulic Lock Stops Jack-Knifing Trailer



To prevent the danger of jack-knifing trailer units, a new hydraulic lock for fifth wheels has been developed by an Alabama firm.

It consists of a hydraulic cylinder attached to the front of the fifth wheel and mounting plate. A cable with a control knob installed on the tractor floor is attached to the valve of the cylinder. The fifth wheel moves freely while the valve is in open position. When the operator recognizes the danger of a coming jack-knife, he closes the valve, which locks the fifth wheel in a horizontal position and prevents it from tilting.



Belt Can Be Converted Into Portable Saw

This four-inch belt can be quickly converted into a six-inch portable saw, weighing 18 pounds, and does any kind of surfacing work from cutting with the saw to roughing-out with coarse sanding belts, including ripple-free final finishing. A tension latch provides for quick changing of the belt which is held under constant spring pressure.

THE TEAMSTER LOOKS AT WORLD TRANSPORT



Spanish 'Freighting'

THIS Spanish donkey with its somewhat primitive mode of transportation is a symbol of several aspects of freighting.

Burros and donkeys are sure-footed travelers and have long been noted for their dependability as beasts of burden in rough terrain. Much of Spain is mountainous and the steep and narrow trails with difficult passage make it necessary to use pack animals which can make their way without disaster to load or beast. The donkey is seen in Spain's hauling system along with sharply contrasting methods such as the motor truck and passenger car.

In many parts of the world the donkey, mule and burro have been used as beasts of burden for transportation. Some of the most colorful chapters of our own history have been associated with the Western pack animals of trailblazers, explorers and the lonely prospector.

But the donkey is also a symbol of chapters in history which have passed or are rapidly passing. Efforts are being made throughout the world to improve standards of living which include programs of motorization and improved road systems. The index of a nation's standard of progress and welfare can be read by the type, extent and caliber of its transportation development.

The donkey in Spain has been a source of hauling since long before the great era when Spain was an outstanding nation in navigation and exploration. But today there are too many donkeys and not enough motor trucks in many countries—including Spain.

The motor truck with its modern highways spells progress for all—business, labor, and the general public. Look at any country in the world which may be regarded as lacking first rate advances and you will find a deficiency in its transport—both in type of vehicles and in quality and extent of highways.

Travelers like to see interesting beasts of burden—donkeys in Spain, llamas in Peru, oxen in the Far East, reindeer in Lapland—but everyone wants to see real advances for all. And these advances can come only when nations give attention to highways and transportation.



New York Subway Vending Machines Net Big Profit

Pennies, nickles and dimes click a merry and profitable jingle in the New York City subway vending machines, according to a report made public by the city's Board of Transportation.

Gross receipts totaled \$14,230,724, which topped the previous fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, by more than \$237,000.

The city netted \$4,477,525 for the municipal treasury from the various forms of drinks and candies sold. A changeover in concessionaires caused some interruption in the climbing revenue, but despite the loss due to the changes made, the city netted \$178,962 more than it did last year.

Toy-Like Rocket Motor Valuable Research Tool

A new tiny rocket motor known as a "micro-rocket" is in experimental use at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a Navy-MIT joint research project on rocket high heights and speeds.

The new motor is so small that it will fit into the palm of a man's hand, but for all of its toy size here is what it will do:

"Builds up more than 300 pounds of pressure inside the motor; shoots gas out of its nozzle at a speed of about 5,000 miles per hour, more than two and a half times the velocity of sound at these conditions; produces heat at the same rate as does a furnace big enough to heat an eight-room house."

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